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Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th September..	Mandala ..	8246	Ext a B. I. Coy's sailing
27th ,, ..	Malta ..	6064	
4th October ..	Karmala ..	8983	
11th ,, ..	K.F. August† ..	—	Transport
14th ,, ..	Mervada ..	8163	Extra B.I. Coy's sailing

† The K. F. August is a Government Transport and will have no accomodation for civilian passengers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
25th Sept. ..	Kashmir ..	8841	To Colombo and Calcutta
29th ,, ..	Plassy ..	7346	To Australia
8th Oct. ..	Dunera ..	5414	To China
27th ,, ..	Morea ..	10990	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
16th Sept. ..	Lighting ..	Karachi and P. Gulf 1 p m
18th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct 2-30 p m
25th ,, ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamgo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4734	6th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Fetomi Maru	G. Matsushita	5356	15th Sept.	23rd Sept
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	8197	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Kwah Wu ..	G. Kan	4249	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

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Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	6th Sept	24th Sept.	Japan.
Indo-Maru	S. Aral	9th Sept.	23rd Sept.	..
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct	..
Bushu Maru.	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	22nd Oct	Genoa and Marseilles.

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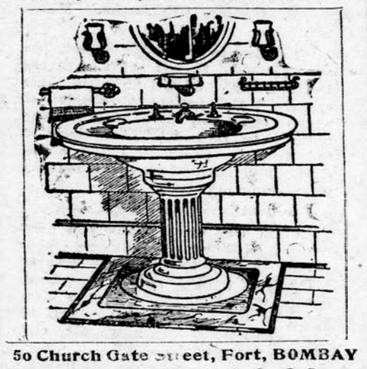

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A SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENT.

We are glad to announce the brilliant success achieved, at this year's competetive examination for the Indian Civil Service, by Mr. Ganpatrao S. Rajadhyaksha, eldest son of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, and nephew of Mr. Mangesh Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha of Messrs. Wallace and Co., he having secured second rank among the successful candidates.

Mr. Ganpatrao passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, in 1912, at the age of 16 and joined the Elphinstone College, where he had a distinguished career for two years and a half. In May 1915, when he was a scholar in the B. A. Class, he proceeded to England to prosecute his studies at the Cambridge University. Here, too, he had a brilliant career, and in 1918, he passed the Cambridge Natural Sciences Tripos (B.A.), with first class honours, and was awarded some exhibitions. He could not appear for the I. C. S., examination of 1918, as he was then under 22 years of age but appeared the next year, i.e., in August, 1919. That he should have come off with such flying honours at his first crance at this most difficult and trying examination, reflects the greatest credit on him.

We understand that Mr. Ganpatrao is the second gentleman of the Gowd Saraswat Community in the Bombay Presidency to achieve this high distinction, the first one being Mr. G. D. Madgaokar, I. C. S. District Judge.

We wish Mr. Ganpatrao every success in his future career.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE BURNING CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept 20.

The Collector's Office Burning Case was taken up to-day, by the First Tribunal. Nine prosecution witnesses and one defence witness were examined. Charges were framed under Sections 147, 149, and 436 against the accused.

After consulting Mr. Kemp, learned prosecutor, the Tribunal discharged both the accused, stating that the evidence of Mr. Sorabji, Spinning Master, was superior to that of the three mill-hands.

Before the First Tribunal, after the examination of the two defence witnesses in the Telegraph Office Burning Case, the statements of the accused were taken. Accused Ahmed retracted his confession.

ASTODIA CHAKLA AND CHOWKY BURNING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

Before the First Tribunal Court, to-day, the Astodia Chakla and Chowky Burning Case was heard. In this case of the eleven prosecution witnesses, eight were examined and then the Pleaders for the accused Nos 1 and 3, addressed the Court.

Mr. Darashaw D. Kothawalla, the Police Investigating Officer, deposed about the investigation made by him and gave details of statements.

Accused No. 1, in his statement submitted that the case against him was got up out of enmity by Keshavlal, head constable. He submitted that he should be acquitted.

Keshav Chaku, accused No. 2, said, he was betrayed by Kasan and police has got up this case against him.

Ababux, accused No. 3 said, he was innocent. He was not at Astodia, when the police chowky was burnt. It had come out in the police to save their skins.

8 DEFENCE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

After these statements of the accused were recorded, eight witnesses for the defence were examined. Six Chhipa witnesses deposed in favour of two Chhipa accused Nos. 1 and 3.

Witness Mr. Manilal Maganlal, manager of the Niaya Darshak Press, deposed that he saw no Chhipa in riots near Astodia Darwaza. He did not notice any policemen either in his uniform or in white dress in the riots at Astodia Chakla Chowky. Witness said that he had noticed that prosecution witness Chhotu Kasam and police constable Keshavlal were great friends. Witness noticed some one distributing sweets, but did not see any one in the riot, exciting the mob.

In answer to question put by Commissioner Mr. Velinker, witness Mr. Manilal said, he was not a Satyagrahi. He did not like the Satyagrahis, so he did not print their work. He was a Home Ruler, but except being a nominal member of the Home Rule League, he had not attended a single political or any of their meeting.

Dr. T. J. Chhaya deposed about the wounds received by the accused No. 2, Keshao Chaku, and gave details of the wounds and treatment given to accused No. 2.

After the examination and cross-examination of defence witnesses being over, Mr. Harilal N. Parakh and Mr. Homi P. Chahewalla, Pleaders, addressed the Court.

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Rs. 3 per bottle. Each bottle sufficient to one overcoat or one suit of clothes.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months Bills	Rs. 98·14·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 4·5512%.
,, 6 ,, ,,	Rs. 97·9 9·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 4·99 8%.
,, 9 ,, ,,	Rs. 96· 0·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 5·5556%.
,, 12 ,, ,,	Rs. 95 0·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of	Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order

to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

MONEY!

YOU WILL GET

are an ambitious man! You always wish to grow better. Money is the chief thing for your betterment. A very easy and sure way to save money with all your conveniences, is in your hands.

you put that into practice? It is this. You remember how much of your time and energy is wasted whenever you have to make your purchases at different places, and what anxiety you feel about the surety of prices. Now if you

all your articles from one place at the cheapest fixed rates, your botheration, time, and money are saved. Swadeshi articles are quite as good—even better than foreign ones. Thus YOU DOUBLY PROFIT BY PURCHASING

FROM THE BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES

THE LARGEST, OLDEST & CHEAPEST STORES

HEAD OFFICE—Times Building, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branches:—Princess Street, Madhavbag and Girgaum.
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Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only & get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,60,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 & Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 28 Grey Street, Calcutta.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign or any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be taken. Where this has been recommended them, hopes have been realised. All of Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN'S Chemist, [illegible]

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertisor. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INVITED correspondence from wholesale dealers or Importers interested in roofing products and Shingles. They would hear something to their benefit by writing to Post Office Box 476. 4804

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TUTOR to coach up girl daily for one hour. Apply personally Mrs. KEESS, 27, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bandar. 4835

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Spare time TYPISTS to undertake typewritten work with own machine. Apply Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4841

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK, having experience of Laundry Department. Apply to ROYAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, 16, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4839

WANTED—A Gujrathi CLERK, knowing accountancy, English correspondence and typing. Apply to the following with testimonials:—C. N. GAJJAR & COY., Lamington Road. 4782

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS for a Chemist's shop, experienced only need apply with certificates, Goanese preferred. TARACHAND & Co., Sleater Road, Grant Road. 4837

WANTED.—LL.B's., High Court PLEADERS, GRADUATES, as ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS, and also TYPISTS for a Solicitors' Firm. Only experienced need apply to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4717

WANTED—CLERKS in Share transfer Department, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, OFFICE ASSISTANTS with knowledge of accounts for an Insurance Company, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4805

WANTED—A qualified, strong and competent MANAGER with organizing ability for a Joint Stock Company. Experience of Securities and Stock Exchange essential. Handsome pay. None but experienced hands needs apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4838

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of the Bombay University and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary ASSISTANT SURGEONS and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as Temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as Temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay of Rs. 77-8-0 plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Surgeon Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 4828

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a cotton purchasing agent and factory manager with 15 years' experience. Please write to Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4812

WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST as PARTNER in Agency, to promote a very lucrative new industrial concern. Write to Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4840

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LAW BOOKS, and LAW REPORTS of different High Courts in full series. Prices apply to THE MANAGER CAREW & Co., Kalyan. 4836

FOR SALE.

APPLES, finest, English kind; 10 lbs. basket Rs. 4; 6 lbs. Rs. 2-10; Sweet Apples 10 lbs. Rs. 3-12, All charges paid. THE HILL CO., Chamba, Panjab. 4550

FOR SALE.—One DE DION MOTOR CAR 2 Seater with Dickey Seat, 10 H.P. single cylinder side gear control newly painted and thoroughly overhauled. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply K. H. E., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—VASANJI HOUSE at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Bomanji Cashinath —about 6500 sq. yards with a Spacious Bungalow with a well and big garden—Title Marketable; only written offers will be entertained by VASANJI CURRAMSEY, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay. 4650

EXPANDED METAL—For all purposes, including reinforcing, making partitions and as a guard against thieves and broken windows. To be had in various sizes and mesh. Apply to W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4685

FOR SALE—One Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE-CAR, 7-9 H.P., 1917 Model, lately overhauled and in good condition; complete with tools, etc. Owner going abroad. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

RE. 1 or Rs. 500? We don't mind whether your orders are big or small, for only a packet of pins or a whole consignment of Office Stationery, we always give the BEST. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

YOUR DRAWINGS, Sketches will be the better if the instruments and materials by which they are drawn, are of superior and guaranteed make. Try our fresh stocks received last week. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF PLANTATION TEAK LOGS AND POLES AND ALSO OTHER TIMBERS.

AN AUCTION SALE of teak logs and poles and other miscellaneous timber will be held on 15th October, 1919, in the Beypore Government Timber Depot near Feroke Calicut Railway Station.
Further details can be had on application to the Depot Keeper, Beypore, Chaliyam, Feroke.
Sales will also be held in the months of November and December, 1919, and January, 1920.
Details available later.

G. C. ROBINSON,
District Forest Officer.
South Malabar.

Dt. Forest Office, South Malabar,
Nilambur, 13th Sept. 1919. 4830

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 1st October, 1919, the Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, will be REMOVED from No. 7, Council House Street, to No. 5 and 6 HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

F. C. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.
19th September, 1919.
Calcutta. 4829

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

EXTRA EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE FOR POONA SEASON.

ON and from the 20th September, 1919, and until the close of the Poona Season, an Extra Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-15, on Saturdays, arriving Poona 13-10 and a similar train will leave Poona, on Sundays at 14-45, arriving Bombay 19-5 hours.
2. The timings will be as under:—

DOWN.

Bombay	Dep.	8-15
Byculla	Dep.	8-25
Dadar	Dep.	8-35
Thana	Dep.	9-0
Kalyan	Dep.	9-32
Neral	Dep.	10-7
Karjat	Dep.	10-30
Khandalla	Dep.	11-45
Lonavla	Dep.	12-4
Poona	Arr.	13-10

UP.

Poona	Dep.	14-45
Lonavla	Dep.	16-0
Khandalla	Dep.	16-12
Karjat	Dep.	17-11
Neral	Dep.	17-27
Kalyan	Dep.	18-0
Thana	Dep.	18-25
Byculla	Dep.	18-55
V. Terminus	Arr.	19-5

3. A dining car will be run.
4. The upper class accommodation will b corridor.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th Sept., 1919. 4783

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

(Registered Under The Indian Companies' Act, 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..Rs. 3,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL TO BE CALLED UP	..Rs. 30,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

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MR. C. M. ROSS	(Late Manager of "The Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., Now Managing Partner of Messrs. Mathuradas & Co., Insurance Department).
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Messrs. PAYNE & Co.
AUDITORS :
Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co. (Chartered Accountants
MANAGING AGENTS :
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE :
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPANY WILL COMMENCE FIRE AND MARINE BUSINESS SHORTLY.
ALLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES FROM INFLUENTIAL PARTIES WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD.

NOTICE.

I have this day discharged Mr. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED ABOO, of Dhorajee, who was up to this time serving me. I have also cancelled the Power of Attorney given to him by myself.

VALI MAHOMED GANNY.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1919. 4842

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1919.
2. To declare a dividend
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Narottam Morarjee, Tricumdas Dharamsi Morarjee, F. E. Dinshaw and Madhavji Dharamsi Morarjee, as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the extra remuneration to be paid to the Auditors for the extra work of audit and double stock-taking in connection with the Company's accounts under report.
6. To increase the remuneration of the Directors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.
7. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919, to TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Tamarind Lane, Fort. 4853

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To substitute the following in place of Clause III of Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company. "To deposit the funds of the Company in one or more of the local Joint Stock Banks, as may be thought proper, either in current account or by way of fixed deposits at interest, provided that at no time such deposits shall exceed the principal sum of Rupees Four Lakhs with liberty to renew and vary such deposits with the same or other Banks, and that they be and are also authorised, whenever they think fit, to invest all or any sum or sums of money belonging to the Company either in Government Promissory Notes, or Port Trust Bonds, or Debentures or War Loans, or War Bonds or any other loans which may be issued hereafter by Government, and in Government Treasury Bills with power to them to vary such investments for any such securities at their discretion."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
4854

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL (OPEN TO THE SEA).

RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure a desirable site in one of the best and healthiest Residential localities of convenient size at a moderate price.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell the undermentioned Building Plots by Public Auction on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All these six pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, subsequently redeemed, containing by admeasurement from 1,700 to 2,800 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey Nos. 7094 and 2/7095, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, near the bungalow of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla (some of which also abut on the New Public Road running parallel to Pedder Road) and which Plots are particularly delineated on the plan of the estate, which can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, and at the Offices of Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at 121, Esplanade Road.

For plans and particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
4845

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST MUNSIFF BANGALORE.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 26/19-20.

ABDULLA SAIT ..... Plaintiff.
v.
BALKISHEN JAMNADAS of Sholapur ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that plaintiff has filed the above suit against the defendant for Rs. 198-8-6 and costs. The suit is posted to 24-9-1919 for defendant's appearance, failing which the suit will be proceeded with ex-parte.

M. KRISHNA MURTI, B.A., LL.B.,
Plaintiff's Advocate.
Bangalore, 16th Sept. 1919. 4844

Customers are cordially invited to inspec ourdisplay of work—our best recommendation.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAGHOWJI PURSHOTAM and KARMALLY HASSAM have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients free from all encumbrances and claims of two pieces of land or ground marked as Plots Nos. 5 and 6 forming portions of a larger piece of land or ground laid into several building plots situate at the junction of the Gawalia Tank Road and Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, which said two plots and said larger piece of land are more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.
Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in or upon the said two plots Nos. 5 and 6 or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All those two pieces of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,120 square yards or thereabouts marked as plots Nos. 5 and 6 and forming portions of a larger piece of land or ground admeasuring about 29260 square yards laid out into several building plots, situate at the junction of the Gawalia Tank Road and Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said two plots Nos. 5 and 6 are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a proposed road, on or towards the South by plot No. 4, on or towards the West by the property of Jamshedji Daruwalla, and on or towards the North by plot No. 7 and which said larger piece of land or ground is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Jaiji widow and Executrix of Cowasji S. Bhedwar, on or towards the East by the said Forjett Street, on or towards the South by the said Gawalia Tank Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Jamshedji K. Sumarina partly by the property of Jamco Kamoo partly by the property of Dady Limji Batliboi partly by the property of Cursetji M. Cursetji partly by the property of Dinshaw H. Mody and partly by the property of Bai Hamabai Petit and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2299 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3411 (1) and 3412 and Street Nos. 224 and 1 Forjett Street Cross Lane and Municipal D Ward No. 3411 (2) and Street No. 24A Forjett Street.
Dated this 22nd day of Sept., 1919.
MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4843

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPAL GOVIND KHARE, of Bombay inhabitant, lately a Clerk in the Prothonotary's Office, High Court .....Deceased.
NARAYAN GOVIND KHARE, one of the brothers of the said deceased of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Angre's Wadi, Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Hari Gopal and Moreshwar Gopal Khare, minors, under the ages of 18 years the sons of the deceased above named and limited to the period of the minority of either of them.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA.
The 13th day of September, 1919.
NARAYAN GOVIND KHARE,
Petitioner-in-person.
4827

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A SPLENDED OPPORTUNITY TO NATIVE CHIEFS AND ARISTOCRACIES TO BUY A MAGNIFICENT BUNGALOW AT POONA, FREE FROM MILITARY RULES.

SALE AT POONA.

Under instructions from the administrators of the deceased owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the property premises at Poona, a healthy and most commodious magnificent stone pucca built bungalow free from military rulees and known as "No. 1, Char-Bungalows" situate at 150 Civil Lines near Bund Garden in Poona and comprising of large dining, drawing and 4 bed and bath rooms, kitchen and store rooms, stables-out, houses, 12 servants quarters and a cottage having 4 large and small rooms, bath rooms, etc., and land admeasuring 1.18,255 square feet or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 48 (1 & 2).
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, etc., apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES SHEETINGS OF THE RACHAEL MILLS.
On THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thakker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Duvarkadas Kedarbakhas.
3 bales shirtings of the Rachael Mills No. 921 9 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.
On FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs Cawasji Framji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sett Narandas Kakubhoy.
50 bales each 50 pieces Japanese grey shirtings No. 45000 44 inches 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 29th instant, and THURSDAY the 2nd October and FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of reels of gold thread, indigo, crude oil, one case brushes, scented oil twist, one bale C P goods, hockey sticks, English medicines, pugree, saffron, country drugs, gas cylinders, sewing machine and stand, stockings, glass bangles, haberdashary, two cases of syrups, old clothing, brass and copperware, 50 bags of clothing, one iron-wheel, boxes and trunks, shoes, leather, grain, umbrellas etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER, AT 9.30 A.M., (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of a large lot of unserviceable kerosine oil tins, crates, H. C. Pockets, Sheeting Bags, Oil Barrels, Petrol Tins, Paint Tins, Scrap Tins, Waterproof Bags, Hoops of Barrels, etc., etc.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 9.30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Mazagon, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation), the following unserviceable stores consisting of old kerosine oil tins, old crates, old H. C. pockets, old coffee bags, old sheeting bags, old oil barrels, odd scraps of sizes, old petrol and paint tins, old scrap tins, old waterproof bags, old iron drums, hoops and staves of barrels about 10 [illegible] wood-bark and miscellaneous stores, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 7 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES PRINTS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st October at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thakker Karsondas Purshotam and on account and at the risk of Multani Shitaldas Tirathdas.
3 packages each 60 pieces prints balbutta 28/30 inches 54 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BALES STRIPPINGS AND ABOUT 250 BORAS REELING WASTE.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1919, at 10-30 and 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning respectively by order of Messrs. Chimanlal Chandulal and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers at the places and times mentioned below at the New Godown at Sewree next to the Jubilee Mills at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the morning on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. E. Bade and Sons.
100 bales Strippings S. W., C.C.C., S.W.
On account and at the risk of Seth Chaturbhuj Peraj:—
150 bales Strippings, S.W., C.C.C., S.W.
At the Jeewanji Press Godown at Coorpdeo at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, on account and at the risk of Seth Chaturbhuj Peraj:—
About 250 boras Reeling Waste.
Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1919.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, BABY IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, ICE REFRIGERATOR, PERSIAN CARPET, SILVER CABINET, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, DINNER SERVICE, DESSERT SET, TEA SET, ETC.
Messrs MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar, the following goods brought for sale from Panchgany such as dining table, dining chairs, Pier table, dressing chest of drawers, marble wash hand table, sweet toned baby cottage piano, hatstand, Messrs. Mapple & Co.'s silver cabinet, sideboard, revolving bookstand, steel [illegible] Ice-Refrigerator, Etmington Typewriter, electric table fan, Persian carpet, hand woven drawing room carpet, Read and Barton's platedware containing teapots, liqueurs stands, water jug, tea kettle with stove, rich glassware, centre piece, blue bordered dinner service, dessert set, cooking utensils, etc.
Property of a deceased European Gentleman and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 23rd Sept., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m., (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Ormiston Road, behind the Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba:—
A large heap of wood.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT PEDDER ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) by order of the owner the following:—
All that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land admeasuring about 2,455 square yards with a frontage of about 160 feet and bounded as follows:—
On the East by a private passage and beyond by the property of Mr. M. S. Captain, on the North by the property of Mr. M. S. Captain, on the North by the property of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, on the West by Pedder Road, on the South by a private passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HALAVI CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. M. M. Moses:—
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE LAND, at Kala Chowkey Parel fronting 3 roads Sewree Road, Reay Road, and 50 ft. feet New Road.
Under instruction from the Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) the right to lease the land for 25 years at Kala Chowkey Parel fronting three large roads and admeasuring 1,578 square yards belonging to the Bombay Port Trust for erection of shops with offices or residence over them.
For further particulars and condition of sale, and plan of the property apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay 23rd September, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30 P.M.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"
(A Charming Little Story of Love in Adversity)
"The Childhood shows the Man,
"As Morning shows the Day"

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"
A FILM TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

The Course of True Love does not run moothly. It does not in this Case. Ands it is the Heart of a Little Child which reunites a Broken Old Man and the Son he turned from his doors when he married "Love in a Cottage".

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palac of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
Betty Compson and George Larkin
in the
Terror of the Range.
A Melodramic Feast Crammed with Cowboys and Mexicans, Bandits and Rustlers.
Episode No. 1.—"Prowlers of the Night."
Episode No. 2.—"The Hidden Chart"
Pathe Gazette.
His Vampy Ways (2-reel comedy)
Pathe Coloured Scenic Film.
TIME:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, daily
Matinee every Saturday, Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show on Sunday 3 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
TO-NIGHT!
Episodes 4th, 5th and 6th
Of Universal's Great Super-Sensational
CIRCUS-SERIAL
The Lure of the Circus
featuring
EDDIE POLO
Every Inch a Thriller.
Popular Prices.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 P.M.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
The Empire Revue Company
To-day Tuesday, 23rd and To-morrow Wed. 24th.
TIT BITS
from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plan for To-night attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE
LAMINGTON ROAD
Owned and conducted by
THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES CO., LD.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
CHARLOTTE
The Greatest and most Wonderful Ice Skater in the World.
In a Photo-Play of Great Appeal.
CHARLOTTE
IN
"THE FROZEN WARNING"

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in the moving picture drama. The photography of the picture is clear and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing. But after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scenes in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera-shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two Continents. To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are worth the price of admission.

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular and otherwise interesting, and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"
Chaplin at his best
in two side splitting Reels!
EMPRESS THEATRE
Lamington Road.

GAIETY CINEMA
To-night To-night
at
6-45 6-45
ONE SHOW ONLY
VAUDEVILLE VAUDEVILLE
THE
GREAT FREDONY
in his protean novelty
"The Man in the Clock"
at comical tragedy in one act.
DO-RE-MI-FA
the silent musical comedian.
TESSIE TURNER
that fascinating Rag-time Singer
and other attractions.
Selected Picture Programme.
TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
6-45, and 9-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Thurs. Sep. 25th
Commencing Thurs. Sep. 25th
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
A Clever Comedy of
15 ARTISTES 15
including
Madeline Rossiter
The Cleverest & Most Versatile Artistes in the East
and
ZIMMY
The Pierrot Pie JAZZ Drummer
15 ARTISTES 15
A Furore Wherever They Appear.

Thurs. Friday and Saturday
September 25th, 26th & 27th
at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday, September 28th
at 5-30 p.m.
PIE No. 1.
Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday September 29th,
30th and October 1st
PIE No. 2.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Extra Selected Star Photo-Play.
"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"
STARRING
Miss Fannie Ward
How a Girl brought up in Slum Surroundings rose Superior to her environment and married the District Attorney, and how her weaker brother remaind in the underworld until reclaimed to a better life by his devoted Sister's love.
"GREATER LOVE hath no man than this, to lay down his life for his brother."
Miss Fannie Ward
The District Attorney's wife was willing and ready to act up to this scriptural injunction.
A great moral lesson entainingly told in Dramatic form
IT IS A HUMAN DOCUMENT
"Sammy in Siberia"
Comic By LUKE
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

FOR
LeClanche Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimneys
Allahabad Glass Works
187 HORNBY ROAD,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

The Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
presents to-day and during the week
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 7-8-9
of the Thrilling mystery Serial
THE SILENT MYSTERY
featuring the Premir Serial Star
Francis Ford
together with a ripping Comedy
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Weather is disturbed over the south of the bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, Malbar, the Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, west Rajputana, the south-east Punjab, Kashmir, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces.
The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island one and half inches, Lashio one, Mymensingh one and a half, Darjeeling two, Hissar a quarter, jodhpur three-quarters, Mount Abu two, Jaipur, Kotah a quarter, Pachmarhi one and a half, Melegaon three-quarters, Poona a half, Bijpur, Belgaum a quarter, Gulbarga two, Raichur, Mangalore one, Tinnevelly three-quarters, Madura a half, Salem one and a half.
Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Rajputana.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st Sept. 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.800	Inches.
Temperatue of Air	82.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	,,
Dew Point	77.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.880	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1	,,
Minimum do.	78.6	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.E., W.S.W., N.W.	
Movement of Wind	116	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	2.89	,,
Do. do. year	61.27	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	
Mon.	Sept 22	m 10 10	27 4		Sept 22	m 3 46	17 7	
		10 39a	27 2			4 19a	16 15	
Tues.	23	m 10 46	27 6		23	m 4 29	17 1	
		11 10a	27 3			4 52a	16 5	
Wed.	24	m 11 19	27 0		24	m 5 6	17 6	
		11 48a	27 10			5 23a	16 0	
Thur	25				25			
Fri.	26	m 0 33	27 10		26	m 6 19	17 10	
		0 19a	27 0			6 17a	15 11	
Sat.	27	m 0 55	27 8		27	m 6 39	19 3	
		0 47a	26 7			6 45a	16 5	
Sun.	28	m 1 26	27 3		28	m 7 9	18 9	
		1 14a	26 0			7 14a	16 7	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 22 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 27m.	Sunset 6h. 36m	
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 36m	
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 35m	
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 34m	
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 33m	
,, 27 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 32m	
,, 28 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 31m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	22d.	7h.	51·9m. p m
Full Moon	10d.	5h.	25·2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h.	1·7m. a.m
New Moon	24d	10h.	8·9m a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd September, 1919, was 30.019 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Hissar reports a dust storm and 0.24in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Ambala, but is in defect at Rawalpindi.
The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the west and are clear or only lightly clouded in the east of the division, where humidity is below normal. Day temperature is generally above the average.
Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Jaipur reports 0.32in., Kotah 0.48in., Jodhpur 0.70in. and Mount Abu 2.48in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is locally below the average in Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch.
The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is slightly above normal.
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is generally in slight excess.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in south Hyderabad; Malegaon reports 0.87in., Poona 0.58in., Sholapur 0.11in., Bijapur 0.25in., Belgaum 0.27in. and Hyderabad 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess in east Hyderabad.
General Remarks.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Rajputana, and local in the east Punjab, Central India West, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the United and the Central Provinces.
Some extension of thunderstorms appears probable in the west of the United and of the Central Provinces.
India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st September 1919.
In the absence of the monsoon thunderstorms continue to give local rain.
Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy two inches; Rangoon one; Dhubri five; Darjiling one; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri three quarters; Murree, Mysore, Kurnool one; Ootacamund one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 22nd OF SEPT. 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	98.1	76.0	79	..	0	—0.01
Do (21st)	91.6	76.1	82	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	—0.17
Muskat	96.8	83.4	47	..	0	
Do. (21st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	76.8	62	..	7.65	+3.15
Rawalpindi	91.7	59.8	76	..	36.16	+14.76
Lahore	98.7	72.8	61	..	16.67	+2.11
Hissar	100.4	72.9	74	0.24	8.32	—2.60
Ambala	100.6	75.8	57	..	19.48	—3.05
Delhi	97.4	78.0	68	..	13.44	—8.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.7	77.2	81	0.09	28.61	+6.20
Mainpuri	96.3	77.0	78	..	22.42	+0.47
Jhansi	94.4	76.2	73	..	30.89	+19.41
Cawspore	98.8	78.9	70	..	23.38	+2.82
Allahabad	93.8	77.1	66	..	31.84	—.77
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.7	76.4	65	..	0.20	—1.97
Karachi	84.8	76.0	77	..	2.82	—2.69
Ajmer	94.2	72.0	64	..	12.70	—4.62
Jaipur	93.5	71.2	68	0.32	22.07	+1.24
Kotah	94.6	78.2	81	0.48	26.38	+1.28
Mount Abu	74.0	64.4	76	2.48	40.27	+24.94
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rutl	91.0	72.1	76	..	13.44	+9.20
Dwarka	85.8	77.1	76	..	4.88	—3.60
Veraval	85.4	76.1	82	..	12.66	—4.63
Rajkot	91.1	70	75	..	20.55	+8.91
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	74.2	84	..	15.80	—7.47
Surat	88.8	77.0	83	..	34.96	—3.24
Ahmedabad	92.7	77.8	73	..	17.26	—9.75
Deesa	92.0	75.2	78	0.01	45.20	+21.20
Neemuch	84.2	70.4	89	0.05	26.20	—0.41
Indore	87.4	70.1	84	0.25	32.34	+11.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.9	74.1	70	..	21.47	+28.11
Saugor	90.2	71.2	77	..	26.24	+10.12
Hoeangabad	90.1	73.4	80	..	32.44	+18.84
Khandwa	91.2	73.8	81	..	25.10	—0.41
Akola	95.0	73.5	70	0.10	43.66	—2.15
Amraoti	91.8	74.8	76	..	19.80	—7.14
Nagpur	93.8	73.0	72	..	34.15	+2.64
Chanda	89.1	73.8	74	..	32.97	—11.05
Raipur	91.7	70.1	74	..	38.93	+11.13
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	79.0	67	..	21.16	—5.10
Ratnagiri	86	77.7	85	0.05	78.61	—8.52
Marmugoa	84	..	94	..	2	—1.73
Karwar	90	77.0	91	..	47.08	—10.58
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	72.8	87	0.87	25.49	+1.72
Ahmednagar	89.6	69.8	84	0.08	15.03	—5.47
Poona	92.2	68.0	92	0.58	30.47	—3.77
Sholapur	96.4	71.5	89	0.11	17.11	—8.
Bijapur	94.4	70.2	95	0.25	20.73	—1.74
Belgaum	88.0	69.1	90	0.27	31.11	—7.09
Aurangabad	89.0	71.8	74	..	16.60	—5.35
Hyderabad	94.0	73.8	79	0.20	8.87	—4.27
MADRAS & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.6	77.4	86	0.28	69.21	—12.85
Calicut	87.0	76.2	93	0.52	70.15	—16.73
Cochin	87.7	75.0	78	0.11	39.45	—1.64
Colombo	88	73.4	99	2.50	78.92	—1.44
MADRAS DECCAN & KARNATAK & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.7	77.2	77	..	9.46	—5.69
Bellary	94.5	70.5	80	0.36	9.51	—2.03
Cuddapah	97.4	73.7	63	—	6.34	—2.66
Madras	96.6	77.4	64	..	5.15	+0.18
Bangalore	85.6	66.4	80	0.41	17.40	+0.27
Coimbatore	91.0	73.2	80	0.12	2.78	—1.66
Trichinopoly	94.4	72.5	61	..	10.16	+1.53
Negapatam	90.6	77.5	85	..	10.74	+1.21

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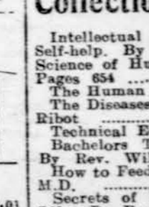

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good	13.95
" " Fully Good	14.45
" " Fine	14.70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.05
" " " Fully Good	16.55
" " Fine	16.80
" Broach Good	17.55
" " Fully Good	17.80
" " Fine	18.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	73,000
" Imports	61,000
" Stock	818,000
Actual Weekly Sales	27,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Water Twist	3/2
Printers Cloth	78

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	28.78—11
" " Jan.	30.06— 8
" " March	30 15— 8
Spot Cotton at New York	Mutilated.
" " Orleans	30.25+25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	29 97 + 1
" " Jan.	29 90 — 2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	4.15.50
Silver Commercial Bars	114½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	60,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10 000
" " to France Continent	12,000
" " to Japan	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	822,000
" " at Interior Ports	627,000

New York, Sept. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Future at New York Oct.	29.78
" " Jan.	30.10
" " Mar.	30.20
Spot Cotton at New York	30.30
" " Orleans	30.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	29.92
" " Jan.	29.87

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 19th.

Rentes 3%	
Bar Silver Spot	62
" 2 months hence	61 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	50½
Rupee Paper 5%	67
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 5%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	37.04

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept 19th

5% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£86½
5% New	£94 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 18th.

Linseed Calcutta Sept Oct. Quoted	£42

London, Sept. 19th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	59
Australian Paid	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore usual Bold Sept-Oct: London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Bhowal Oswapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£41
Tone of Linseed:—Slow.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept-Oct. Sellers	£35
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec Jan. Value	£20.10
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B:	£100½
Copper Braziers	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	44½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers	51
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers	51/5
Do do Karachi Sept-Nov. Sellers	51/6½
Tone:—Hardening tendency.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 22nd, 6-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	66 0 0	....
" " Cawnpore 76-30	64 0 0	....
" " Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	....
" " Cawnpore	12 12 0	....
" " Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	15 0 0	16 0 0
" " Thin	14 8 0	15 0 0
Toolseed White 85-16	85 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	....
" Black	60 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	14 0 0	....
Mowraseed	8 0 0	....
Barley	38 0 0	....
Castorseed	50 0 0	....

Forward.

	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 13 6
Linseed May	13 0 6

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 22nd.

	Rate Rs as p.
Davids No. 16	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Cumballoo No 12½	1 0 8
Light Horses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Sept 22nd market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	2 0 3/8
Bank Demand	2 0 7/16
Doc. Acceptances 3/8	2 0 1/4
Fcp. Demand	355½
American Account	240
Hongkong	203
Shanghai	288
Japan	114
Singapore	115½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 25/9.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/0 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/0 11/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1 3/16.
D. D. on France 370.
Credit 3 Msd/a 392.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 118.
60 D/St Japan Rs. 112.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 203.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 298.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 11/58.
D. D. on New York Rs. 238/12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. Loan due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 67/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,790, Swan 780, Simplex 687/8, Shapoorji 232/8, Sholapur 9,000, Madohowji 3,030, By. Dyeing 1,770, Cen. India 2,775, Century 557/8, Colaba 2,350, Crescent 277/8, Currimbhoy 510, David 837/8, Fazulbhoy 970, Finlay 750/8, Ind. Malwa 337/8, Kastoorchand 1,330, Katni Ord 330, Katni Defd 1,700, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Ord 231/8, Tata Defd 1,165, Alcock 867/8, By. Burma 1,025, Bt. Burma Petro 25/4, By. Tramway 812/8, By. Steam 485, Tata Hydro. 1,360, New India Insurance 48 pr, Scindia Steam 29 pr, Jupiter Insurance 17/8 pr, Vulcan Insurance 28 pr. Tata Bank 78, Tata Oil 352/8.
s:9,520Hedsrdlu shrdlu shrdlu shrdluhshrdlu

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation sett to buyers
	Rs.			Rs
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	439
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	252
Bank of Baroda Rs. 60	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500	Jan.-July	18%	2,275
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,030
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	175
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	...	9%	56
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	...	7%	62
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct	6%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	...	...	78
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£78½
Eastern Bank, Ld.	10	...	7%	100
Mercantile Bank				
" 1st A	25	Mar.-Sept	14%	37.10
" 1st B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	...	35%	112
National Bank of India £12½	225	...	33%	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	8½%	540
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8½%	110
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5%	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	12%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	48
Gujerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5%	95
Hoshiarpur Deab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	97
Larkhana Railway	100	...	4%	90
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	77
Mymensingh Bhatirab Bazaar Ry.	100		4%	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4%	81
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	6½%	14
Shalkot Narowal	100	April-Oct	3%	98
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	9%	155
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	...	5%	94
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug	9½%	590
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	...	4%	109

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	60	1,680
Alliance Cotton	100	...	7	160
Akola	100	...	5	121½
By Cotton Manufg.	500	...	30	685
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept	80	1,770
Bombay United	250	...	25	1,150
Bradbury Mills	250	...	50	450
Century	100	Mar.-Sept	46	557½
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	150	2,775
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	8%	400
Chisa	1,000	April-Oct	80	500
Colaba Land & Mill	75	...	60	2,350
Cocria	1,00	Mar.-Sept	75	980
Crescent	1	do.	15	277½
Currimbhoy	250	do.	15	570
David	250	do.	Nil	937½
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov	15	325
Emperor Edward	200	do.	25	715
Fazulbhoy	500	Mar-Sept.	70	770
Framji Petit	250	May	150	1,400
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	50	752½
Gold Mohor	250	...	15½	1,500
Globe	500	...	Nil	130
Hindustan	100	...	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	235
Indian Manufg.	1,000	...	100	890
Indo-China Mfg.	25	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	350
Indore Malwa	1	April-Oct.	10	2370
Jamshed Manufg.	152	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	145
Jewraj Balloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar. Sept.	Nil	1,330
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1,315
Khatao	1 000	June-Dec.	700	5,100
Kohinoor	500	Mar-Sept.	200	1,745
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar Aug	150	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr Sept	125	3,030
Mathuradas Mills	500	...	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,900
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,900
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	...	400	4,000
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	...	30	445
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct	150	1,770
Pabaney	250	...	15	335 xd.
Pearl	250	...	25	645
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept	60	612½
Planet Mill	100	...	5	125
Premier	85	...	Nil	92½ prm
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	Nil	220
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct	50	880
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	...	Nil	23½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	250	9,050
Simplex	250	June.-Dec	Nil.	627½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	2,050
Swan	250	Oct.	50	762½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	150	2,790
Tata O	500	...	Nil	1,425
Tata P	500	...	5½	428
Union Mill	500	...	8	400
Vishau Cotton O	500	...	75	1,100
P	500	...	7	500
Western India	1,000	...	150	715
Worlee Sitpuley	250	Feb.-Aug	10	690

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation sett to buyers
	Rs.		Rs	
Andhra Valley O 600	1 000	...	4%	1,060
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	...	4%	730
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	...	4%	275
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	150	867½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	...	4
Bamangua	5	...	4%	8
Back Bay Bath	50	...	5	50 nom.
Bodhan Pile	70	...	10	155
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil	40
Brick and Tile	100	...	Nil	30
By Burma T. Corporte.	122	...	40	1,025
By Burma T. Corporte New Issue 35	125	...	Nil	377½
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	As 4	25½
Bhd Electric Supply L. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	210	...	6	164
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	...	2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	150	2 300
Bombay Steam O Navigation Co. F	250	Mar.-Sept.	12%	485
Bhadi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	Oct.	5%	230
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	...	2	37
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	25%	400
The Kaiser	5	...	3%	27
Oberoi & Co. Distl	1½	...	Nil	60
Indian Cement Co.	250	...	20	702½
" O	100	...	5	330
Kurrumjee Leading	40	...	44½	1 660
Rs. 75	100	...	7%	195
Indian Cotton Oil Co, O 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P 500	250	Dec.-July	3%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	230
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	40	110 xd
Kemp & Co.	250	July	32	180
Kurramjee Leading Rs. 75	100	...	Nil	140
Marcks & Co.	100	July	3	100
McKenzies Ltd.	100	...	80	500
Mirsland Price Co.	100	...	4%	90
Manlaji Price Co.	100	...	7	80
New Union Flour Mills	100	...	20	225
O. Govt. S. Life A.	300	May	30	530
Phillips & Co.	40	July	7½	43
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	50	375 xd
Shivrajpur Syad etc.	10	...	2	43
Sirdar Carbine Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug	35%	150
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	...	4	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	25%	150
" O	75	Sept.	9	235
" P	30	...	20	102½
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	150	Mar.-Sept	5%	135
Tata Iron Or (N) 20	75	...	...	140
" Dit (.) 100	400	...	...	160
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	5%	1,360
" P	1 000	Jan	7	1 015
Tata Iron Fire (second)	15	...	100	1 prm
Tata Hydro Dev. con Rs	1 000	April-Oct	5½	6% prm.
Textile & Co.	93	Dec.	80	375
Textiloses &	32	...	8	300
Tata Oil Mills Rs.	100	...	...	355 premium
Wadia Bros. Rs 250	250	...	...	1 prm

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	650
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	800
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fork	475	Nov.	50	950
Godavery Valley	100	...	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	490
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	135
Jivanji Press	150	Aug.	15	138
Junna Ghag & P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	...	7%	520
Karachi Press Co.	500	...	40	700
Mahmudpura Ots.	100	...	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	195
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	16	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	450	Nov.	70	500
New Bazar	500	Oct.	20	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil	1.500
Surat City	295	Oct.	20	140
Vaikare Co. P.	500	Sept.	40	52

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the of Accounts of the Bank as on 20th Sept, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,98,535	
" Deposits at Branches	85,82,622	
Other Deposits		1,61,81,157
Post Bills		24,29,44,187
Sundries		4,586
		22,35,136
	Rs.	28 23,35,066

ASSETS.

Government Securities	2,68,80,299
Other authorised Securities	18,71,949
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,39,59,655
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	11,83,70,143
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,38,62,260
Dead Stock	15,53,628
Stamps	10,091
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	13,55 307
Sundries	6,49,732
Cash	7,38,52,011
Rs.	28,23,65,066

INDIAN COUNCIL DRAFTS.

RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

A Press Communiqué states:—

The Secretary of State has published the following communiqué:—

"Since January, 1917, applications for Indian Council Drafts have been received only from stated Firms and Institutions. This restriction has now been withdrawn and the schedule rates at which Exchange Banks were required to do business with the public during the period of restrictions is cancelled. Regulations regarding the sale of drafts on September 23rd and subsequent Tuesdays are contained in a Notification, of which copies can be obtained from the Financial Secretary at the India Office or the Chief Cashier Acting Agent at the Bank of England. Tenders will be at competitive rates of Exchange subject to a minimum which will be shown in a notice exhibited at the Bank of England on the morning of the day allotted. No applicant may apply for more than 20 per cent. of the amount offered in each week. The amount offered for tender on September 23rd is 100 lakhs of rupees."

At the joint meeting of the various Labour Unions in Madras held to protest against the nomination of Mr. N. M. Joshi as delegate of the employees to the International Labour Conference, a resolution was passed strongly condemning the action of the Government in ignoring the representation of the Indian work-people and requesting the Imperial Cabinet to direct the Government of India to comply with the provisions of article three of Draft Labour Convention by consulting such labour organisations in the country as were in existence.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

September 21.

S S Malta—Collyer—Sydney—August 18.
S S Porto-de-Alesandretta—Merlo—Genoa—August 25.

September 22.

S S Martinique—Pertersen—Bangkok, September 3.
S S Kashmir—Barlet—London—August 29.

DEPARTURES.

September 22.

S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi.
S S Iran—Sandersen—Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances, yesterday:—

S S Indo Maru—Arai—Kobe, etc.
S S Shingo Maru—Nesheyama—Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Begona for Genoa.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Porto-de-Alessandretta for Genoa.

S S Malta:—The P & O S N Coy's Australian mail steamer Malta, 3,888 tons, Captain A. Collyer, arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo, 13 cabin and 1 deck passengers, which port she had left on 18th ultimo.

S S Porto-de-Alessandretta:—The Italian mail steamer Porto-de-Alessandretta, 2,581 tons, Captain G. Merlo, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo, 37 cabin and 64 deck passengers, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Martinique:—The Arbuthnot Coy's steamer Martinique, 283 tons, Captain J. Petersen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

S S Kashmir:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain E. B. Barlet, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, Gibralter, Malta, Plymouth and Marseilles, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour, for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Indo Maru:—The O S K steamer Indo Maru, 3,559 tons, Captain S. Arai, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour, for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shingo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shingo Maru, 3,417 tons, Captain S. Neshiyama, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Iran:—The P G S N Coy's steamer Iran, 1,719 tons, Captain R. H. D. Sandersen, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday 22nd September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Elswick Hall	Hull		26-9-19	..Graham & Co
B Kasado Maru	N F		N F	..O S Kaisha
O & R				
Severnmeda	Hull		N F	..Graham & Co
D Largo Law	New York		1-10-19	..W & A G & Co
F Khosron	Jedah		N F	..T M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden		N F	..A M & Co
Offside				
Utopia	N F		N F	..H S Shashtri & Co
L Purnea	N F		N F	..M M & Co
Offside				
N Hjeltefjord	Antwerp		25-9-19	..T M & Co
O Sodegaura Maru	N F		N F	..A M Jeewanjee
P Greleden	London		N F	..Graham & Co
80 ton crane				
Vergemere	N F		N F	..Omlar Fdg. Engg. Works C

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N F		N F	..K N & Co
Indrawati	N F		N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	48 hours		20-9-19	..K N & Co
Saraswati	N F		N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Totomi Maru	Kobe		N F	..N Y Kaisha
3 Koweit				
5 Bandra	P Gulf		N F	..M M & Co
12 & 13				
Taroba	E S Ports		25-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Kamra			N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Ekma	N F		22-9-19	..M M & Co
2 Pentakota	Busra		26-9-19	..M M & Co
4 Sandakan	N F		24-9-19	..D R I M
6 Malta	London		27-9-19	..M M & Co
7 Olympia	Liverpool		27-9-19	..Graham & Co
8 Clan Macbride	Malbar Coast		28-9 19	..J Finlay & Co
10 Bradenburg	London		20-9-19	..Graham & Co
11 Rio Pardo	London		21-9-19	..M M & Co
12 Querimba	Rangoon		25-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Franz Ferdinand	N F		21-9-19	..D R I M
15 Barjora	Busra		25-9-19	..M M & Co
17 Ellora	Busra		30-9-19	..M M & Co
Jetty Baroda	N F		N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Orara	N F		N F	A Ashdown & Co

EXPORTS.

September 22.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—14 bales wool W. and A. Graham and Co.; 32 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste Khimji Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 1,994 cwts myrabolam Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—344 bales cotton ily B. Meyers and Co.; 1,625 cwts groundnut seed G. Radhakisandas; 71 cwts turmerie, 32 cwts dry chellus, 75 cwts ecnna leaves Selim D. Bassons.

S S Begona No. 2, for Marseilles:—1,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Grelenden for London:—7 bales hemp Gokuldas Virjee and Co.; 293 cwts turmerie S. Rawjee and Co.; 75 cwts cloves Manji Laduck; 15 cwts coir mats, 19 cwts gum myrrh E. Gordhan and Sons.

S S Largo Law for New York:—20 cwts cardamams, 425 cwts gum obbanum Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 1,006 cwts myrabolam Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S S Hajeltefford for Antwerp:—124 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 2,002 cwts myrabolam Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 1,280 cwts rape seed Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts cocoanut oil C. Boggiano and Co.

S S Porto-de-Abessandretta for Genoa:—1,200 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.; 200 bales cotton B. G. Gorio and Co.

S S Porto-de-Abessandretta for Naples:—1,000 bales cotton E. Shinsus and Co.

S S Totomi Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 200 bales cotton M. Kalyanmull; 250 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 258 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 100 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S S Kasoda Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 8 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Shingo Maru for Kobe:—550 bales cotton Yokohama Kito Kwaisha.

S S Sodegaura Maru for Kobe:—375 cwts myrabolam Esmail Mohamed and Sons.

S S Totomi Maru for Osaka:—250 bales cotton Mitsui Mussan Kaisha.

S S Totomi Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Mitsui Bussai Kaisha.

S S Totomi Maru for Moji:—250 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong:—20 cwts gum bhesabole Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 60 cwts jardaloo Keshavjee Mohamed and Co.; 5½ cwts ivary A. B. Gandhi.

IMPORTS.

September 22.

S S Clan Macbride from Liverpool. Agents James Finlay and Co.:—100 bundles copper sheets; 2 bales woollen and cotton piece-goods; 72 cases hemp; 21 bales hemp; 324 d/s cans soda; 6 cases worsted piece-goods; 8 cases tinware; 3 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 24 bales, 6 cases paper; 33 d/bags washers; 2 crts. 7 bundles timber; 6 casks, 12 crts. 6 sk. cases, 1 box, 1 khd., 314 pieces, 4 bundles earthenware; 4 cases silk yarn; 100 bundles yellow metal sheets; 24 cases bolts and nuts; 4 cases peno; 4 bales 1 case cotton nets; 4 cases, 1 bale cotton goods; 2 cases crackers; 38 cases aluminium circle; 51 rs. woollen rugs; 93 cases nails; 10 cases hamps; 70 boxes, 5 cases tin plates; 4 cases aluminium sheets; 133 d/s calcium chloride; 90 sk. cases, 24 casks, 18,185 tiles; 67 cases, 790 boxes window glass; 3 bales 4 cases dyed cottons; 20 cases tonic; 170 bundles shovels; 116 cases, 82 boxes biscuits; 5 cases blobes; 35 cases, 100 boxes glass; 70 cases cigarettes paper; 354 d/s, 1 case oil; 40 d/s solid magnesium chloride; 110 d/s magnesium chloride; 3,883 kegs paint; 50 cases, 1 cask, 1 barrel colour; 4 cases hams and bacon; 1,000 bundles black steel sheets; 2 cases eyelets; 15 cases locks; 3 sk. cases tinned sheet; 100 bags disinfectant powder fluid; 117 cases drugs; 4 cases ammonia; 464 chos China clap; 20 casks, 8 d/s, 12 cases aniline dye colour; 21 cases boot polish; 16 cases pills; 2 cases piece cottons; 3 cases artificial silk; 10 cases, 3 casks, 14 rolls lead pipes; 8 cases provision; 10 kegs biscarb soda; 4 cases bolts; 5 casks phojsphate soda; 10 kegs sulphate zinc; 21 cases cotton embroidery; 60 cisterns; 600 bundles galvanised corrugated sheets; 12 cases copper rod; 185 d/bags broken earthenware tiles; 5 cases cottons and mohair; 257 boxes tin plates hooped; 34 casks salammoniac; 112 cases oil varnish paint; 4,850 boxes soap; 150 casks silicate of soda; 5 cases perfumed spirit; 2 cases toilet soap and powder; 20 bales, 5 cases writing paper; 50 barels, 100 casks cool tar; 26 bales grey cotton yarn; 26 cases toilet soap; 52 bales dyed cotton yarn; 168 bales, 130 cases cottons; 30 d/bags fire clay; 6 barrels lub. grease; 2 kegs drosulphole of soda; 45 cases 109 bales cotton yarn; 3 cases woven cold cotton peice-goods; 50 kegs borax; 364 c. i. pipes; 20 kegs sugar of lead; 5 cases tobacco; 2 bags canvas; 4,915 cases, 6 hhd. whisky; 245 cases ginger wine; 4,491 c. i. R. W. pipes; 2,181 bundles, 223 loose steel sheets; 327 cases beer; 69 bundles, 29 nos. galvanised sheets; 54 bags rivets; 40 hhd., 20 half hhd., 40 cases ale; 9 loose, 8 nos., 4 cases valves; 21 galvanised plates; 4 cases stationery; 6,000 fire bricks; 101 casks pitch; 85 cases sulphuric acid; 15 cases drdro chloric acid; 36 barrels tallow; 16 barrels rosin size; 18 d/s 3 cases cable; 150 bales old newspaper; 1,303 bund

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA,

SECOND BIG MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS,

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

The following are the handicaps for the Second Day's Second Big Meeting, to be run on Wednesday, 24th September:—

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mordennis 9/8; Roubaix 9/8; Charcoal 9/0; Dersingham 9/0; Oros 8/10; William the Beau 8/6; Polyorama 8/6; Little Nan 8/5; Penny Pie 8/5; Calder Vale 8/1; Thunder 8/0; Giacomi 7/10; Waynflete 7/10; Pastime 7/7; Black Kite 7/6; Cromdale 7/0; Baronvale 7/0.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Kinsale 9/7; Cyanite 9/7; Country Lad 9/5; Royal Band 9/5; Senparison 8/12; Dunskey 8/10; Cherry and Black 8/4; Misri Lal 8/0; Zefus 7/1; Braga II 7/0.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mazboot 9/9; Premiere 9/7; Symrex 9/3; County Cricket 9/2; Kinsale 9/0; Redspear 8/13; Moldaira 8/11; Sylvan Dale 8/11; Fire Finch 8/9; Dorania 8/4; Dunskey 8/2; Cymar 8/0; Fine Trout 7/2; Stop Watch 7/2; Nerrissa 7/0.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division

Antic 9/12; Veiled Certainty 9/7; Gipsy's Advice 9/7; Fleetelle 9/5; Tara Pine 9/4; Kim III 9/2; Dorian 8/9; Stageland 8/7; Rosemorder 8/1; Decorum 7/12; Mintspear 7/9; Nice Gun 7/5; Adelaide II 7/7; Japanese Pine 7/5; Rare Ruby 7/3; Fugle Lady 7/7; Saunterer 7/3; Loch D 6/10; Kit Grey Leg 6/7.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Collingwood 9/12; Kayid 9/4; White Silk 9/4; Anaiza 9/2; Dartmoor 9/0; Red Cross 8/13; Durban 8/10; Khundil 8/3; Zuheir 7/13; Defender 7/11; Porteullis 7/10; Gazal 7/10; Dictate 7/9; Ferry Boat 7/7; Rose Hill 7/6; Golshan 7/4; Quantity 7/4; Nizam-ul-Mulk 7/4; Tit Bits 7/4; Mentor 7/3; Hadoor 7/2; Warminster 6/11; Black Hussar 6/10; Red Prince 6/9; Amir Aswad 6/7; Argonaut 6/7; Excelsior 6/7; Marmora 6/7; Balloon 6/7.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Zuheir 9/7; Rose Hill 9/7; Porteullis 9/7; Cessation 9/3; Golshan 9/2; Mentor 9/1; Hakum 9/0; Quantity 9/0; Hadoor 8/12; Good Morning 8/12; Amir Aswad 8/11; Mooltan 8/11; Black Hussar 8/10; Red Prince 8/9; Nassau 8/5; Black Ivory 8/5; Palermo 8/4; Paladin 8/3; Dandelion 8/0; Good Luck 7/13; Gold King 7/11; Angler 7/11; Argonaut 7/10; All Joy 7/8; Ajmer 7/4; Victor 7/0; Evening Post 7/0; Chester 6/7.

THE DHOND PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Innocence 9/5; Aladdin 8/12; Bhookh-i 8/10; Warminster 8/8; Battleaxe 8/7; Natai 8/6; Najdi 8/5; Diamond King 8/4; Mechanic 8/3; Resident 8/2; Bayonet 8/1; Powder Puff 8/0; Ata Allah 7/13; Grey Stone 7/13; Marmora 7/12; Beadmaker 7/5.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

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SETHNA BROS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

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14 years' Practical experience

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Supplied at very moderate rates

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opposite West-End Cinema,
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY.

CRICKET AT JUNAGAD.

NORTHCOTE SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

JUNAGADH COLLEGE BEAT BARODA. COLLEGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Sept. 18.

The semi-final for the Northcote Shield was played at Junagad on the 15th and 16th instant between the Baroda and Bahauddin (Junagad) College Cricket teams. There was a goodly ring of spectators in anticipation of batting and bowling performances from the veteran cricketers of the Baroda College who had smashed up the Sarvajanik College team on September 1st.

The game commenced at 11-30 a.m. on September 15th. The home team won the toss and went in to bat in boiling heat. The bowling of the visitors was fairly good and their fielding distinctly excellent, with the result that Messrs. Vyas and Misra were caught when they had put up 17 and 19 runs respectively. There was some stimulating cricket when Kanakrai tackled the bowling manfully and contributed the top-score. Erram and Shivram Trivedi were soon dismissed and the remainder of the play was languid and the innings came to an end with 157 runs on the board.

The visitors fared badly the whole side being dismissed for only 36 runs, out of which as many as 13 of which were extras.

As the match was a three days' affair, the visitors though 121 runs behind were mercifully saved from a "follow-on". Accordingly, Junagad lads went in for a second knock and opened badly, Messrs. Vyas and Misra soon coming to grief without a single run to boast of. Kanakrai soon altered the situation by his courageous stand against all comers, so that when the stumps were drawn for the day, the score was 72 runs for two wickets. Good luck did not attend Kanakrai who was soon dismissed on the resumption of the play on Tuesday. His partner, V. A. Kothari, however, went on batting superbly and topped the score with his 63 runs. Vaishampayan brilliantly caught Erram on the leg-boundary when he had contributed only 6 runs. Shivram Trivedi took his place and almost took the rival team's breath away by hitting up nine boundary shots before he was clean-bowled by Abhyankar, who took five wickets, giving 32 runs. The second innings of the Junagad team fetched 203 runs.

The Baroda players were now under no illusions as to the extent of their defeat and realised that their power of resistance was broken. Consequently, they played their second innings for "keeps", Mr. Abhyankar rendering a very much better account of himself by knocking up 52 runs in brilliant style. Other player scould not reach double figures as they found Shivram Trivedi difficult to play. The whole side was out for 96 runs, leaving the Junagad College players winners by 228 runs.

PROPOSED RENT CONTROL AND CALCUTTA LANDLORDS

MEETING SWAMPED BY ATTENDENCE OF TENANTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

A meeting called for this morning by a number of landlords to discuss the proposed rent control legislation was swamped by the attendance of tenants of all communities and after half an hour's waiting one of the convenors announced that the meeting was intended to be a conference only and must be postponed. This was objected to and a Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Campagnac, the author of the draft bill, was elected chairman, but as the convenors announced that the hall was a private room and that they must leave, the oppositionists after protesting against this arranged to hold an open air meeting, which they did, the Commissioner of Police consenting. Resolutions were then passed reciting the hardships of tenants due to high rents, asking for emergency legislation on the lines of the Campagnac Bill, and expressing loss of confidence in Mr. Patail, one of the Mohamedan Municipal Commissioners, who had been active in opposing the legislation. This resolution was voted by Mahomedans and three out of some hundreds said "no." The meeting was quite orderly.

BANDRA JAIL BIRD.

GETS SEVEN YERS

(From a Correspondent.)

Recently at the Thana Criminal Sessions, Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge, before whom Gustin Baotis (Augustino Baptista), who had been charged with theft and who had eight previous convictions was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Five of the previous convictions were by Sessions Judges, involving three and four years' rigorous imprisonment and a months solitary confinement; so that accused's intramural existence has covered over half his life, he being now about forty years of age.

The complainant in the last case was Mr. Peter DeSouza, District Pleader. In May last, the convict had, with considerable dexterity, by introducing his hand through the bars of a bedroom window, purloined a gold watch and gold chain with charms, gold studs and links. The pleader having missed the articles informed the police, and at the same time personally made diligent enquiries. At the very outset he suspected the accused, and having in the course of his enquiries been informed that a man corresponding to the description of the accused had purchased a silver chain soon after the theft, the pleader's suspicion was confirmed resulting in the arrest of the accused at Bassein. Pounced upon by a Bandra policeman the accused exclaimed "The month of Asad (May) has always been a very unlucky month for me." After the theft the accused mortgaged some articles upon which he obtained the loan of Rs. 30 and buying the silver chain for Rs. 4 he coupled the gold watch with it and sporting the same he sallied out for Bassein, where he was arrested.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following are among the interpellations put to Government in the Bombay Legislative Council and their answers.

The Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai:—

PRESIDENT: TALUKA LOCAL BOARD, KOLABA.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state the reasons why they have decided to appoint the Mamlatdars as presidents of the taluka local boards in the Kolaba district, under section 27 of the District Local Boards Act, instead of Sub-Divisional Officers?

A.—The general orders of Government in respect of the presidents of the taluka local boards are that each Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka should be the *ex-officio* president of the local board established in that taluka. In cases where taluka local boards are reconstituted with two-thirds elective element by reducing the number of nominated members to one-half the number of elected members and where the number of nominated members is thus reduced to three, Mamlatdars have been appointed presidents of taluka local boards instead of the Assistant or Deputy Collectors. Under proviso to section 5 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, not more than one-half of the nominated members shall be salaried servants of Government. Thus among the three nominated members one can be official, *viz.*, the Deputy or Assistant Collector or the Mamlatdar. The Mamlatdar is preferred to an Assistant or Deputy Collector owing to his constant presence in the taluka. The appointments of Mamlatdars as presidents of taluka local boards in the Kolaba District were made for these reasons.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai:—

OVERCROWDING IN PILGRIM TRAINS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) What were the recommendations of the Pilgrims Committee appointed by Government to prevent the overcrowding in trains to pilgrim centres on occasions of fairs? (b) What action has been taken to remedy the overcrowding in trains on such occasions?

A.—(a) and (b) The Pilgrim Committee did not make any definite recommendations for the prevention of overcrowding in trains to pilgrim centres on occasions of fairs. The Committee was of opinion that little progress would be made in remedying overcrowding until some organization was created which would warn the Railway Company at important junction stations of the probable pilgrim passenger traffic on any particular day. Government accordingly asked the Railway Administrations to suggest means which would secure the co-ordination between the Railway and Civil authorities in the matter of notifying to them the probable number of pilgrims who would be travelling to any particular festival. From the reports received it appears to Government that the Railway Authorities, who are guided by the experience of previous years, make the necessary arrangements for running special trains on such occasions. District Officers have, however, been instructed to warn the Railway Company in good time to make the necessary arrangements if a particularly large number of pilgrims is anticipated to travel from a station.

WARNINGS TO PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give a list of the printing presses or newspapers which were warned under the Press Act of 1910 since September, 1916?

A.—The following is the list of Printing Presses or Newspapers in the Bombay Presidency which were warned under the Press Act, I of 1910, since September, 1916:—Printing Presses: (1) Mirpurkhas Gazette Press, Thar and Parkar District; (2) Hindustan Press, Bombay; (3) Motiwalla Press, Bombay. Newspapers: (1) Kaira Vartaman newspaper, Kaira; (2) Akhbar-e-Islam newspaper, Bombay; (3) Political Bhomiyo newspaper (was twice warned), Ahmedabad; (4) Bakul newspaper, Ratnagiri; (5) Kanara News newspaper, Kanara; (6) Hindu newspaper (was twice warned), Hyderabad, Sind; (7) Hindavasi newspaper (was twice warned), Hyderabad, Sind; (8) Trade Advertiser newspaper, Sukkur; (9) Hasya Vinod newspaper, Bombay; (10) Indu Prakash newspaper, Bombay; (11) Shri Venkateshwar newspaper, Bombay; (12) Anavil Sevak newspaper, Surat; (13) Shubhodaya newspaper, Dharwar; (14) Home Ruler newspaper (was twice warned), Karachi; (15) Al-Amin newspaper (was twice warned), Hyderabad, Sind; (16) Gujarati Punch newspaper, Ahmedabad; (17) Mufid-e-Rozgar newspaper, Bombay.

DECLARATIONS UNDER THE PRESS ACT.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the machinery availed of by magistrates for obtaining information when an application is made to them for a declaration regarding a press, or a newspaper or a periodical? (b) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have laid down any rules or made any orders or given any instructions for the guidance of magistrates in deciding the question of declaration and the demand of security or further security?

A.—(a) No such machinery is prescribed either by law or order, and the matter is one for the discretion of the Magistrate in each case. (b) In a Government Resolution issued on May 26th, 1910, the following directions were given:—Security should ordinarily be dispensed with when a fresh declaration has to be made in respect of an already existing newspaper or press, if it has been well conducted in the past. In exercising the discretion vested in them by law magistrates should consider all the circumstances of each case, the character and antecedents of the persons in whose names the new declarations are made, their age, standing, and reputation. The manner in which the presses and newspapers have been conducted in the past may be taken as evidence of the way in which they are likely to be conducted in future, but in deciding whether security should or should not be taken the true criterion is the use to which they are likely to be put after the fresh declaration. The District Magistrates are requested to communicate these orders to Magistrates of the First Class who may have to deal with declarations under Act XXV of 1867. In a Government Resolution issued on August 7th, 1912, the following further directions were given:—All District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate are requested to note that under sections 3 (1) and 8 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, it is incumbent on the Magistrate before whom a declaration under section 4 or section 5 of Act XXV of 1867 is made to require security, unless for special reasons, which must be recorded, he considers it unnecessary. Action should now be taken under section 3 and 8 in all cases in which security has not already been taken or dispensed with for reasons duly recorded.

ACTION AGAINST PRINTING PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give the following information in the form of a statement:—(a) The names of the printing presses, newspapers and periodicals against which action was taken under the Defence of India Act since its enactment up to date? (b) The location of such presses and the names of the keepers thereof? (c) The places of publication of such newspapers or periodicals, the names of the editor and the language in which they were published? (d) Dates of the orders in each case? (e) The nature of the action taken? (f) The grounds of the action taken? (g) Which of such presses and newspapers existed previous to 9110? (h) Which of them had to be stopped owing to the action taken against them?

A.—The following is the statement showing the Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals against which action was taken under the Defence of India Act since its enactment up to date:—Presses: Name of press, The Bombay Chronicle Press; Location, 3, Medows Street, Bombay; Name of keeper, The Indian Newspaper Company, Limited, (through Mr. B. G. Horniman, the registered keeper); Date of order, 26th April, 1919; Nature of action, Pre-censorship; Grounds of action, There was reasonable ground for believing that it had been conducted, was being and was about to be conducted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety; Whether the press existed previous to 1910, No; Whether the press had to be stopped owing to the action taken, No. (I)—Name of newspaper, "The Bombay Chronicle"; Place of publication, Bombay; Name of Editor, Mr. B. G. Horniman; Language in which published, English; Date of order, 14th July, 1917; Nature of action, An order was served under No. 3 of the Defence of India Rules on Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the Newspaper, prohibiting him from publishing any further matter having reference to the subject matter of the letters on correspondence which appeared in the issue of the paper dated the 12th July, 1917, under the heading "Alleged Reign of Terror at Dadar"; Grounds of action, The letters of correspondence were considered to be prejudicial to public safety; Whether the newspaper existed before 1910, No; Whether the newspaper had to be stopped owing to the action taken, No. (II)—Name of newspaper, The "Message"; Place of publication, Bombay; Name of Editor, Achut Balwant Kolhatkar; Language in which published, English; Date of order, 14th July, 1917; Nature of action, An order was served on Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar as printer and publisher of the paper prohibiting him from publishing any further matter having reference to certain letters or correspondence which appeared in the issue of the paper of the 13th July, 1917, under the heading "From Day to Day"; Grounds of actions, The letters or correspondence were considered to be prejudicial to the public safety; Whether the newspaper existed before 1910, No; Whether the newspaper had to be stopped owing to the action taken, No. The newspaper "Bombay Chronicle" was also affected by the order of 1919 referred to above under the heading presses. The details asked for are supplied below:—Name of newspaper, "The Bombay Chronicle"; Place of publication, Bombay; Name of Editor, Mr. B. G. Horniman; Language in which published, English; Date of order, 26th April, 1919; Nature of action and Grounds of action, The information required is supplied in the preceding statement under presses; Whether the newspaper existed before 1910, No; Whether the newspaper had to be stopped owing to action taken, The terms of the order did not entail discontinuance of the newspaper. Periodicals: *Nil.*

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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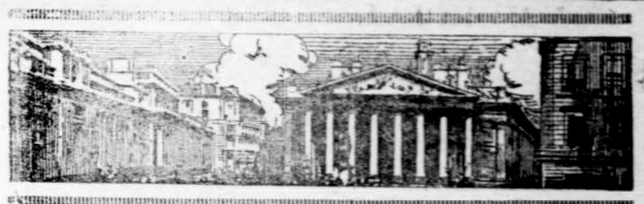

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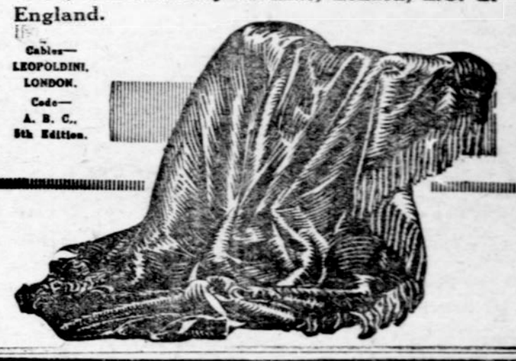

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MR. MASANI APPOINTED DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

DR. SANDILANDS' APPOINTMENT AS HEALTH OFFICER.

SOME OPPOSITION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, yesterday, when it was resolved to appoint Mr. R. P. Masani as Deputy Municipal Commissioner, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, for a period of three years. It was also resolved to appoint Dr. Sandilands as Executive Health Officer for a period of five years on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

The Corporation considered the second report of the Committee regarding the appointment of Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The Committee, in their report, stated that Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., Municipal Secretary, Bombay, might be appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The Committee did not advertise for applications for the post as they were of opinion that it would have been difficult to find any one more suitable for the appointment than Mr. Masani whose qualifications and work in the Municipality are well known to the Corporation. The committee ascertained that although, Mr. Masani was not desirous of leaving his present post, he should consider it an honour to accept the new appointment if the Corporation so desired.

The Committee recommended that the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner be retained in addition to the new appointment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Committee's report be approved and adopted; that subject to the confirmation by H. E the Governor-in-Council, Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, be appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for a period of three years, and that the Standing Committee be asked to make arrangements to relieve Mr. Masani of his current duties as early as possible

Dr. Viegas said, he had very great pleasure in moving the appointment of Mr Masani as Deputy Commissioner. The Corporation would agree with him that as the Deputy Commissioner had to work under the orders of the Commissioner, it was advisable that the latter should be consulted in the appointment of his Deputy. And he had great pleasure in saying that this appointment had the cordial concurrence of the Commissioner. Inviting applications for such appointments was a very salutary rule, but there were exceptions to every rule, and when they had already in the service of the Corporation, a man, who was pre-eminently fitted for the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, the Committee had wisely dispensed with inviting applications for the appointment. Mr Masani had enjoyed the confidence and respect of successive Corporations. (Applause). His insight into the condition and needs of the City was unique. He had proved a most successful Municipal Secretary, and had rendered the City useful services in other directions as well. He possessed great literary gifts and his command of the English language was well-known. His charm of manners, and his modesty were among his other conspicuous qualities.

DR. SUKHIA'S SUPPORT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the proposition, said, he had great pleasure in doing so. Whatever opposition he had shown was only in regard to the appointment being permanent, for he thought that if they appointed a Deputy Commissioner permanently, it might be created as a precedent in the case of the appointment of other Municipal Officers, such as the Health Officer, the Hydraulic Engineer and others. But now that it was proposed to appoint a man to the post for a period of three years, he had no opposition to offer, and he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. As to inviting applications, he (the speaker) hoped that the rule would be strictly adhered to in the future. On the present occasion that practice was dispensed with, because they knew that the present Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Monie, was very hard-worked; and when the present great growth of work was likely to tell on the health of their energetic Commissioner who had been doing his best for the City, it was thought necessary that they should give him assistance as early as possible. As to the reference made by Dr Viegas, about the "concurrence of the Commissioner," whilst making these appointments, there was nothing in the Act about that.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, supporting the proposition, said no appointment in recent years, had given greater satisfaction than that of Mr. Masani, as Deputy Municipal Commissioner. (Applause). Both as Assistant Secretary and Secretary, Mr. Masani had discharged his duties remarkably well. The speaker likened Mr. Masani to Sir Lawrence Gomme, the famous Secretary of the London County Council.—

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Dr. S. S. Batliwala supported the appointment of Mr. Masani.

COMMISSIONER'S APPROVAL—BESIDE THE POINT.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said, the Corporation could well congratulate themselves on the excellent choice they had made. Proceeding, he said these appointments were in the gift of the Corporation and whether or not, they were approved of by the Commissioner, was entirely beside the point. As a matter of fact in the present case, both Mr. Cadell, a few years ago, and Mr. Monie now had advocated the appointment of Mr. Masani to the post. In conclusion, he (the speaker) hoped that, if they wanted to see the independence of the Secretary's office maintained, Municipal Secretaries should not consider their office as giving them a lien or claim on the post of the Deputy Commissioner. On the present occasion, they had obtained in Mr. Masani, an exceptionally good man for the post of the Deputy Commissioner, but he (the speaker) hoped the present appointment would not be looked upon as creating a precedent, Mr. Masani had always upheld the independence of his office.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji and Mr. V. A. Dabholkar supported the proposition.

Mr. P. Anstey, further supporting the proposition, said that Sir Lawrence Gomme and Mr. Masani, besides both being Municipal Secretaries, also interested themselves in the suject of folklore.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said, Mr. Masani had developed into a treasure of Municipal knowledge.

Dr. D. B. Master, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. M. A. Havewala, Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mr. B.. N. Motivala further supported the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said, he hoped that Mr. Masani might one day be Commissioner, whether they appointed two Commissioners or not in the future.

The proposition was carried unanimously and amid loud applause, and Mr. Masani, who was away from the Hall, when the proposition was before the Corporation, was cheered on his return to the Hall. The President shook hands with him, informing him of the decision the Corporation had arrived at and offering him his congratulations.

MR. MASANI'S REPLY.

Mr. Masani, addressing the President, said:—

I am much obliged to you for the kind words in which you have informed me of the resolution of the Corporation. May I, sir, ask your permission to return to the Corporation my heartfelt thanks for selecting me for an office, which has been filled in the past, by distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service. I recall with pride that I have been preceded in this office by such eminent officers as the late Mr. Acworth, Sir James DuBoulay and Mr. Crerar. But, sir, while there is reason for legitimate pride in this circumstance it is also enough to unnerve completely a man of such humble qualifications as I can lay claim to. It was mainly for this reason that when the suggestion for my appointment was first made during Mr. Cadell's time, I expressed a desire that I might be allowed to continue in my present office rather than be called upon to embark on the new duties with very doubtful chances of success There was also another reason why I should have liked to remain, where I was. I am grateful to say, sir, that I have spent many happy years in my present office, thanks to the courtesy and kindness invariably extended to me by the members of the Corporation and their generous appreciation of my humble service. I should, therefore, desire nothing more, covet nothing better, than the continuance of the same relations with the Corporation, till the end of my service. However, sir, the Corporation have been pleased to summon me to a higher office and I beg to assure them that I shall esteem it a great privilege to be associated in the executive work of the Municipality, with so capable an officer as Mr. Monie. He has been good enough to infuse courage in me by his kind and encouraging words, and I venture to hope that under his quickening influence and guidance, I may be able to make myself fairly useful in the new office.

I should like to say just one word more. I told Mr. Cdaell once, that I had made up my mind not to leave the Secretary's place for any other, but that if I should ever think of relinquishing it, it would be for coming back to the Corporation with an eye to the President's chair. It would seem as if to punish me for being so presumptous, as I believe I was, the forces of destiny have combined to take me further away from this venerable chair. But, Mr. President, I assure, the House, whether I work directly under their eyes or away from them, in whatever I do I shall be actuated in future, as I have been in the past, with the most earnest desire to maintain, and to enhance if I can, the prestige of this Corporation.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation considered the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the appointment of Executive Health Officer. The Committee, in the course of their report, stated:—That the Committee invited applications by advertisement in England and in India. They requested Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the India Council, to assist the Committee by arranging to have the advertisement published in England, to receive the applications and to obtain the opinion of the Medical Officer of the standing of the Medical Officer of the Local Government ward as regards the suitability of the applicants for the posts. Mr. Sheppard was good enough to do so and he has forwarded 14 applications. Of these applicants Dr. J. E. Sandilands, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., has been most highly recommended by Col. Richard Reece, C.B., of the Local Government Board, and by Mr. Sheppard, of the India Council. In addition to the applications received from England the Committee received 9 applications from candidates in India and after careful consideration of the qualifications of all the candidates, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee selected three candidates mentioned below in order of merit and they recommended that Dr. Sandilands be appointed Executive Health Officer for a period of five years on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem:—

(1) Dr. John Edward Sandilands, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Royal Borough of Kensington. (2) Dr. James Cairns, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Acting Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. (3) Dr. George Jubb, M.D., M.B., D.P.H), Bar-at-Law of the Middle Temple, Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Borough of Hartlepool.

There were various minutes of dissent.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the Committee's report be adopted and that subject to confirmation by H. E. the Governor-in-Council, Dr. Sandilands be appointed Executive Health Officer for a period of five years on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and that the President be requested to convey their best thanks to Mr. W. D. Sheppard for the valuable assistance rendered by him to the Committee and for all the trouble taken by him in the matter.

Dr. Dadachanji said Dr. Sandilands had been spoken of in highly appreciative terms by a number of gentlemen, and had high testimonials.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

DR. SUKHIA'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia opposed the appointment of Dr. Sandilands, on account of his age.

Dr. R. P. Nariman said he himself was 50 years old and he was well and hearty (laughter).

Dr. Sukhia said there were exceptions to the general rule, but as for Dr. Nariman he had broken down completely (laughter). A Health Officer must be active so that he could do on foot work properly. Besides he had no Indian experience, which was most necessary. Another reason for objecting to his appointment was that Dr. Sandilands had applied too late, and if his application were to be entertained many more able people would be excluded. The same objections were applicable in the case of Dr. Jubb, another candidate, who was possibly 48 years old, or perhaps more. Dr. Cairns, however, had Indian experience and his youth was in his favour. He would, however, ask the Corporation to read his minute and go in for the candidates recommended by him especially Dr. K. L. Chowdharq who stood first in the London D.P.H. examination, and was besides a bacteriologist. Those qualifications, none of the other candidates possessed and besides that he was only 30 years old which was also a great thing in his favour; he had also much Indian experience. He was a very modest man as regards his salary and he therefore proposed the name or Dr. Chowdhary for the post.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded, and said compared to the merits of Dr. Sandilands Dr. Chowdhary was a far better candidate both from the consideration of age and qualifications, and Indian experience. He was the best candidate and they should appoint him.

The Hon. Mr. P. C Sethna said Dr. Sandilands was the best man, the only thing that went against him being his age. Dr. Turner was 41, and Mr. Mackison was 40 when they were appointed to their posts in Bombay. Mr. M. C. Murzban was nearly 60 when he was appointed to his post and he was a success. He asked whether age was to be the only qualification, and if Dr. Sandilands was the fittest man then they should have him. If they put Dr. Cairs in the place that would mean injustice to his seniors. He would support Indians if there were able men for such an administrative post, and to compare Dr. Chowdhary to Dr. Sandilands was a mere farce for his experience was almost nothing and his only fear was that they might not get such a man as Dr. Sandilands if they were too late in sending for him.

Dr. R. T. Nariman supported Dr. Sandilands' appointment.

MILITARY CROSS-A GREAT QUALIFICATION.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji wished that the appointment were made unanimously, but he was in favour of Dr. Sandilands. The military cross which had been awarded to him was also a great qualification for a Helath Officer, because that showed his bodily strength.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in favour of Dr. Sandilands' appointment and age is appeared to him was not a great disqualification.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta brought the Corporation to consider the situation more fully as such appointments were not made daily. They must therefore take all reasonable steps to obtain the best man for Bombay and must remember the limitations under which their Committee was working. The Committee was absolutely restricted to invite applications by advertisements only and chose from such applicants, and they were not allowed to select the candidates in any other way, for the members of the I. M. S. were debarred from applying and by that means they debarred a large number of candidates. It was not possible for them to get the best man from England, and in those circumstances was it not better for them to look about for a suitable candidate here and appoint him to the post? Paper qualifications were not everything, and the Corporation had to hear all sorts of complaints about the bad conditions of health in the city; it was therefore their duty to appoint the best man who had some Indian experience. He thought such a man might be found among the I. M. S., men, and they should ask the Committee to choose from among them. He knew that there were some capable men in the service and they should ask the Commissioner to approach the Government for their services. The question was whether the Committee had made every possible effort to find out the best man and he thought not. He therefore moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee with a request that they would suggest a suitable name for the appointment after making further enquiries concerning the best available medical man in India for the post.

Mr. Mehta said they wanted a man for the post who would look about, see things for himself and look after his subordinates. They did not want men who merely sat in the office and did work on paper

Mr. H. P. Mody rose to a point of order and said the result of Mr. Mehta's amendment would be that it would cancel the previous resolution.

AMENDMENT QUITE IN ORDER.

The President: The Corporation can rescind any former resolution.

Mr. Sethna: That is not the point, sir.

The President; I have ruled it in order Mr. Sethna!

Mr. Percy Anstey said it was necessary for a medical man to adapt himself to the surrounding conditions He supported Mr. Mehta's amendment.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, supported the original motion, as he said it was impossible to get capable I. M. S. men for the post, because the best men were appointed to the hospital and were making enormous incomes and these people would not like to come to the Corporation for the appointment, and they did not want junior men who were shunted off from one place to another. Were they going to trust their lives into the hands of such men? Dr. Sandilands was the best candidate, but for the sake of two years they were opposing him, but he would say that he would rather trust his life to the hands of a senior experienced man than a young active man of no experience.

Dr. M. C. Javli thought age was of prime importance and a Health Officer must be an active man.

At this stage there were persistent cries of "vote, vote" from the official *bloc* on the left of the President.

Dr. Javli said if they wanted to interfere with his rights he would not finish for another half an hour. Those members have had their say and now they wanted him to finish his speech at once. Continuing he said although his qualifications were good, Dr. Sandilands was too old for their requirements, for the Health Officer had to do outdoor work, as they had experience in the last epidemic. He moved an amendment that Dr. Cairns be appointed to the post.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

The President asked whether he could do that after having moved an amendment himself. He ruled him out of order.

The amendment, therefore, fell to the ground.

DR. SANDILANDS APPOINTED HEALTH OFFICER.

The original proposition was then passed, and Dr. Sandilands was appointed as the Health Officer.

The Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday next at 3-40.

Mr. R. K. Phadke, the well-known Sculptor of Bombay and Proprietor of Phadke's Fine Art Works, gave an At Home party to his brother Artists at his Exhibition at Rambag on Sunday last. A musical concert was arranged at the opening followed by a novel programme by the famous Poet "Shighrakavi." Mr. Phadke thanked the guests which was warmly responded to by several of his brother Artists. The party then dispersed after partaking of a light tiffin and pan-supari.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' DEMAND.

17TH OCT.—DAY OF PRAYER AND PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22.

About five thousand Moslems from all parts of India attended the All-India Moslem Conference at Rifahiam yesterday. Nearly 400 delegates came from outside the province and about 600 from outstations in the province. The meeting was presided over in its two sittings respectively by Maulana Abdul Bari of Ferangi Mahal and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Haroon Jaffar.

In all eight resolutions were passed. The first resolution referred to the Khalifate demanding that the temporal power of the Khalif was indispensable for maintaining his spiritual dignity. The second asked for the integrity of the holy places which must remain free from non-Moslem influence. The third resolution demanded that in accordance with the promise made in the Prime Minister's speech of 6th January, 1918, the rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia Minor with Constantinople as their capital having a predominant Moslem population must remain under Turkish sovereignty. The fourth resolution demanded the evacuation of Smyrna and Hinterland by the Greeks and expressed indignation at the outrages which were reported to have been committed by the Greeks on the Moslem inhabitants.

The fifth resolution proposed that copies of the above resolutions should be sent to the Viceroy with a request that he should submit them to His Majesty's Government with his recommendation and representation of Moslem sentiments on the Turkish question. The sixth resolution fixed 17th October as a universal day of prayer in Islamic India for preservation of the Khalif's full dignity and for meetings of protest. The seventh resolution adopted the Khalifate Committee of Bombay as a permanent institution and resolved to to establish branches thereof in all provinces. The eight resolution was to the effect, that the proceedings should be published in the press.

A letter from the Moslem members of the Viceroy's Council was read out by the President expressing the full sympathy of the signatories with the objects of the Conference.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. V. V. OKA while regretting that Dr. Fernandez had to withdrew his Juvenile Smoking Bill, hopes that ere long the hostile element in the Council will realise their responsibilities in the matter of public health.

"FAIR PLAY" says great resentment is felt by the officers and men of the Bombay Civil Veterinary Service owing to the recent order of the Government of Bombay, transferring "Cattle Breeding" from under the control of the Veterinary Department and placing it under the Agricultural Department.

DR. J. K. DAJI says by far the best way to tackle the Housing problem is to follow the advice of Prof. Serinzi about the temporary abadonment of some very costly, slow and inadequate schemes for the improvement of slum areas, and the concentration of our energy and our means on the rapid creation of a well planned city in Salsette.

NEEMUCH CANTONMENT POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a recent issue of your widely read paper, a cowardly attack was unjustly made on the Police of this Cantonment by an anonymous writer. There is not an iota of truth in his statement so far as the police is concerned. In justice to the present inspector of Police, let it be said that during dark nights both he and his deputy patrol each and every lane. Consequently, the chowkidars are also taken and keep on patrolling and shouting within their respective beats constantly between midnight and 4-30 a.m., I think I can safely say that the number of robberies, worth the name, is much less this year. No place on the globe can claim to be totally immune from thefts. Still, Neemuch Cantonment has reason to be thankful for being so far free from such daring dacoities as are common even in some of the regulated districts, I have my residence almost on the very skirt of the dangerous nullah referred to by your correspondent but, thanks to the effective police watch, I do not feel in peril. It is discouraging and unfair, therefore, to blame the police force whose general behaviour is all that can be desired.

I waited to see a refutation of the false attack but as none has appeared as yet, I have thought it proper to throw light on the misrepresentation.

As regards the shifting of the Police Station to the Jaal premises the present resume has nothing to do with it. Everyone regrets this change. With the police station at one end and the Octroi Office at the other, the Sadar Bazar looked very beautiful and gay, but now it looks as ugly as a man without nose.

In view of the limited strength of the Police Force a revision of the Duty Rosten will help the head office very much in increasing the number of beats or mounting a chowki (in the Bazar) which latter is badly wanted. Trusting you will kindly give this note a space in the "Chronicle."—Yours, etc.,

KRORIMAL MALU.

Neemuch, C. I. Sept. 19.

SPECULATION IN WHEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me a little space in your esteemed paper to bring to the notice of the authorities in particular and the public in general the irregularatis with which the Marwari bazaar speculation goes on.

Take for instance the wheat speculation. At present wheat, if imported from Lyalpur and other places of the Punjab comes to Bombay saleable at Rs. 8, with loading responsibility the rate of wheat is 8/8 for Cawnpore and Delhi quality. Ready Bombay port wheat is 62. Notwithstanding all these cheap rates in different markets of India, the Bombay wheat market in Marwari bazaar is 10/4 September delivery. Why this rate prevails because the big gamblers who hold the strings of the market threaten the seller with the words "You can not give delivery as the Railway does not load goods without a loading certificate from the Controller. therefore we will charge whatever rate we like." Well how wong will this go on and how long the merchants will bear it. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce the chief Arbitrator of the Marwari Commercial affairs, has taken a very able and wise course in stopping the publishing of the daily rates why, because it considers that this is the only course of doing justice to the bulls and bears and how far it is justificable big Commercial houses can judge.—Yours, etc.,

A BROKER.

Official and Personal.

We learn from an authoritative source that the rumour that Mr. Jinnah has resigned from the Home Rule League, is absolutely false.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

The announcement is made that the marriage between the Hon. Anne Thesiger and Lord Carnegie, which was arranged in February last, will not take place. Lord Carnegie, eldest son of Lord and Lady Southesk, is a captain in the Scots Guards. He was for a time A.D.C. to his Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Miss Thesiger's father, but resigned that position in March last.

At the Tuesday's Biddings, public tenders were returned at competitive rates subject to minimums.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League at 725, Girgaon Road, at 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

ACHARY—On the 21st September 1919 at Isaac Building, Princess Street, (Lohar chal) Mrs. K. S. M. Achary of a daughter.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the City of Bombay on Sunday was 122 as against 360 on the corresponding day of last year and 91 the year before last.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting will be held on to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Lamington Road, to elect 15 members for the Federal Council, and to make nominations for the presidentship of the Third convention, to be held at Baroda.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Library premises at Khetwadi Main Road on Thursday the 25th September 1919 at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozamique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa and unpaid correspondence for G. E. Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to our account of Sir, George Lloyd-Keppel's arrival in Bombay, published in our Sunday Edition the name of the gentleman represented by Seth Trikumdass D. Morarji and Mr. Ram Narain Seth is Rai Bahadur Lala Harjimal and not Rai Bahadur Lala Harjivan as mentioned therein.

"LADIES ART EXHIBITION."

On behalf of the Exhibition Committee public lectures for ladies on the above subject will be delivered by Mrs. Ramabai Kamadar and Miss Hiralal Chachan under the presidency of Dr. Miss Gopalal Joshi in the Parathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

YEOTMAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Gorakshan Samastha an agricultural Exhibition will be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November. It is open for competition as regard: grain, jawar, cotton, groundnut; etc., Agricultural implements like etc. manure agricultural Implements Ploughs, hoes, etc. Country and improved, special Concession for competition for other Provinces in the section for improved implements, pumps etc. will be given. Medals Certificates and cash money will be awarded to the best Exhibits. Exhibits should reach the Committee Gorakhshan Saunstha, Yeotmal before the evening of the 30th October 1919. No fees will be charged for the stalls. Transit expenditure is to be borne by the owner of the articles.

CLERKS' UNION.

The Public Continuation Classes of this Union, wherein Shorthand, Book-keeping, Accountancy, Economics, and other kindred subjects useful to clerks, will be taught by a staff of competent teachers and lecturers, will open on 1st October, 1919, in the premises of the Municipal Marathi School, Charni Road, opposite Sir Bhalchandra's Residence, and will be held from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S. T.) daily.

The monthly fees of these classes are fixed at annas eight and the members of the clerical community desirous of obtaining coaching in the subjects mentioned above, are requested to register their names before the 28th September, 1919.

SURAT MAHILA VIDYALAYA.

At the third gathering for distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Surat Mahila Vidyalaya held in Surat on the 19th instant, at which the Collector Mr. J. R. Kabraji presided and Mrs. Kabraji distributed the prizes, the following special donations were announced:—Rs. 500 from Dr. Karsukh Hora and members of his family in memory of the late Mr. Virsukhram J. Hora, the sum to be utilized in scholarship to a pupil prosecuting further study in the Institution; Rs. 3,000 in railway shares, from Mr. Maganlal Thakordas Modi, a partner of the well-known Bombay firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., in memory of his mother Bai Shivkor, and his two late wives Bai Kamala and Bai Mangala, the amount to be regarded as part of the general permanent funds for the maintenance of the Institution.

PATHARE PRABHU MAHILA SAMAJ.

The fourth annual report of the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj recently issued over the signature of Mrs. Sushilabai M. R. Joyakar, the president of the institution, is a gratifying reading to those who feel interested in the efforts exclusively made by the fair sex for its own moral, mental, educational and spiritual advancement. In the course of the report it is stated that the Samaj was started on 11th September, 1915, since when it has been holding lecture meetings in the hall of Indu-Bhuvan, Pallow (Thakurdwar) Road, and unostentatiously doing a solid work in its own way. The work done during the third year reflects credit on those who were responsible for its execution.

The various items referred to in the report may be thus summarised: Usual lecture-meetings were held by members. The third annual general meeting was held on 11th September, 1918, under the presidentship of Lady Laxmibai Jagnchandas, when prizes were distributed. A "Padwa Gathering" was held afterwards under the presidency of Mrs. Sakrabai Gajanan Desai, when Miss Lambai Shamrao Mankar was congratulated on passing the M.B., B. S. Examination, and presented with a silver cup by the Samaj, and a pretty handbag by the president herself. Other prizes were also given away out of different memorial funds.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 23rd September, 1919.

IN EMPIRE'S INTERESTS—AND INDIA'S!

The Indian Tariff Amendment Act was passed in the Supreme Legislative Council with the avowed object of supporting a recently established and weak indigenous industry against outside competition. The public has been told that the many tanneries which were brought into existence during the period of war and which produced articles essential for the prosecution of the struggle, required protection, which it was proposed to extend to them by means of an export duty of 15 per cent. on raw hides and skins going out of the country. In the absence of such a duty, foreign tanners would have purchased the raw material very cheaply from India and undersold the products of indigenous tanneries which are only in a state of infancy. The interests of Indian tanners and exporters of raw hides and skins cannot, of course, be indentical; and while an export duty is welcomed by the former, the latter have very strongly opposed it. This conflict of interest engendered by protective measures, is invariably associated with customs duties levied upon an article which is a manufactured or semi-manufactured product and serves, at the same time, as the raw material of another industry. In such cases fiscal policy has to be decided upon on a careful consideration of the balance of advantage from the larger national point of view. Apart from this aspect of the question, therefore, one would have no hesitation in accepting the principle involved in the Tariff Amendment Act, viz., the protection necessary for the conservation and promotion of a national industry. But we are not able to see how the protective export duty had to be essentially connected with the 10 per cent. rebate allowed on exports to other parts of the Empire. It was stated that India enjoyed a monopoly in the supply of certain classes of hides and that, therefore, an export duty on them would not affect the trade detrimentally. We were, however, told, at the same time, that as India could not tan all her hides, an outlet must be provided for the profitable disposal of the balance of the supply. There was thus the apprehension that a 15 per cent. duty would hamper exports and bring down prices to the serious disadvantage of the country and to the loss of exporters in particular. This is the meaning to be extracted out of the Hon. Sir George Barnes' statement that "only a small portion of our hides could be tanned in India and the Bill was entirely framed in India's interest." It is practically an admission that our trade in hides cannot stand a 15 per cent. duty and that, therefore, it had to be supplemented by a rebate of 10 per cent which would open the door for the export of a large quantity of the raw material. It is, therefore, a 5 per cent. duty upon all raw hides and skins going to the other parts of the Empire, which may mean a very large portion of India's supplies and exports.

Sir George Barnes indicated the policy underlying the rebate beyond doubt by observing that if "war broke out again in the future, he would like to feel we were better equipped within the Empire." It was absolutely clear from this that the rebate was intended to foster the development of the leather industry in Great Britain and the other parts of the Empire. By passing this measure the Government of India have unequivocally committed themselves to the adoption of Imperial Preference. We are amazed to find that after his explicit pronouncement about the Indian Government's new fiscal policy, Sir George should have interrupted the Hon. Mr. Sarma while he was pleading for the omission of the clause giving preference to the constituent parts of the Empire, with the remark that the whole question of Imperial Preference was not before the Council. Here were the Government of India proposing to grant a substantial rebate to tanners within the Empire with the declared object of equipping the Empire with tanneries of of its own in view of preparedness for any war that might break out in the future. And yet when Mr. Sarma urged that the question of Imperial Preference should not be dealt with in a piecemeal fashion, he was admonished with the remark that the issue of Imperial Preference was not before the Council! We wonder what else the Council was considering if not Imperial Preference when it was being asked to support the rebate on the ground that the Empire must be adequately equipped for war, with tanneries. A 10 per cent. duty on exports to all countries would have sufficed if the object of the measure was merely to give protection to our indigenous industry. Why was the rebate thought necessary? For no other reason than the desire to promote tanneries in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. Mr. Sarma and Pandit Madan Malaviya rendered a valuable service to the country by pointing their finger at the real object of the measure and the anticipated effect of the proposed rebate; we regret that there were no other Indian members in the Council who realized the true significance of the rebate proposal and protested against the manner in which India was being rushed into the meshes of Imperial Preference. The Hon. Mr. Sarma made a timely hit by proposing that if a rebate was to be granted at all, the concession should not be made to any dominion, State or territory which discriminated against the Indian tariff policy or against any of the Indian subjects of his Majesty lawfully settled in such dominion, State or territory. Indian subjects of his Majesty are being treated with the grossest injustice in South Africa and some other parts of the Empire and are being denied even the elementary rights of British citizenship; and yet India is asked to make sacrifices for and to help to promote the economic development of the white populations there. We can understand the higher Imperialism under which the nations within the Empire will not only respect one another but will suffer for and help one another for the common good and for the good of each. But the Imperialism, which denies to India a status of equality and looks down upon her as an inferior and subject nation and demands of her sacrifices for those who ill-treat her people, is something to which the people of this country will find it impossible to reconcile themselves.

There are a few people in this country who seem to believe in the beneficial effects of concessions to be made by India to the Dominions in the matter of the tariff, though she may not receive any reciprocal advantage. Such touching faith in the efficacy of Imperial Preference was betrayed, for instance, in the speech Sir Gangadhar Chitanavis made in the Supreme Legislative Council in 1913 in moving a resolution in favour of preferential trade with the self-governing colonies. He said: "But I maintain that this is not a question to be treated in the spirit of a petty huckster lamenting over a one-sided bargain. . . . If we ask but a little and are able to give much in return it should make it incumbent upon the other parties in the bargain to accord us better treatment. A customs' union with the colonies would gradually secure for us there a better and more dignified position than we now have." Our experience of recent months tells quite a different tale. India contributed to the victory of the Empire in an unstinted measure and rendered invaluable co-operation in no spirit of petty huckstering. But what is the treatment that is being accorded to loyal and law-abiding Indians in the Dominions? Imperial Preference must not be a one-sided affair, nor must it be adopted without the willing assent of the parties. But any fiscal policy may be imposed upon India, regardless of the opinion of her people, in the name of Imperial solidarity and brotherhood! So recently as six years ago, the Government of India had not made up their mind as to the desirability of their entering into a scheme of Imperial Preference, and their spokesman, the then Finance Minister, was positively sceptical and lukewarm, if not quite hostile, in explaining their attitude to the proposal made by Sir Gangadhar Chitanavis. A change in fiscal policy introduced by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has now brought about a change in the mind of the Government of India. But this should have been frankly stated. Why should Sir George Barnes have harped on the string of India's interest exclusively, in advocating the alleged beneficent character of the rebate in favour of British and Dominion tanneries? The issue of Imperial Preference and India's place in it should have been squarely faced. That Indian people want protection for their industries and that they will heartily support the Government in any measures they may take for securing it, are propositions which require neither repetition nor emphasis. That they would be ready to make fiscal concessions to the other parts of the Empire if it is not incompatible with their interests, is also undoubted. But they cannot allow any economic policy to be introduced for their supposed benefit and in the name of the Empire, unless it is carefully examined and found to be capable of producing desirable results. The proposals of the Government of India with regard to the export duty and the rebate came, more or less, as a surprise upon the country. They constituted a radical departure from the settled policy of the past. If Government wanted that all bitterness with South Africa should be avoided in view of the efforts that were going to be made to bring the people of the Union to reason, they could have imposed an export duty and stopped there. The question of a rebate might have been considered later after sufficient time had been allowed to the country for discussion. Probably the rebate is intended to serve as a sugar coating to render the pill of the protective duty palatable to people in England and the Dominions, and in particular, to British tariff reformers, Conservatives and Imperialists. Sir George Barnes utterly failed to make out a case in favour of the large rebate and did not give a satisfactory answer to Pandit Madan Mohan's question as to how it was in India's interest. If Government wanted to grant a rebate, the export duty should at least have been put at a higher rate, say 25 or 20 per cent. as Mr. Sarma suggested. As we remarked in our previous article on this subject, the course of the Imperial Preference policy must be vigilantly watched in this country and our economic interests must be carefully safe-guarded. The speedy passage of the Tariff Act is one more and strong argument in favour of fiscal autonomy for India and popular control in the Supreme Government.

THE MOSLEM DEMAND.

We have on several occasions recently emphasised the strength and depth of feelings agitating the Moslems of India, in common with their correligionists all the world over, in regard to what they apprehended as the threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. The strength of the Moslem case does not lie merely in the fact that they are right from their own point of view, but also in this that the settlement of the Turkish question which they demand is fully in accord with the principles for the vindication of which the war was waged and, therefore, in accord with the pronouncements of President Wilson and the British Premier—pronouncements defining the aims for which the Allies had entered into the war which had not then ended. The demand of the Moslems—and it cannot be too often repeated—is, in short, very simple. It is this that the principle of self-determination must be allowed to have full and fair play and that there should be no violence to Moslem religious feelings; and that, therefore, Constantinople, Thrace and Asia Minor, being predominantly Turkish in race must remain in Turkish hands and the remaining portions of the Turkish Empire must be transformed into a federation of autonomous units owning allegiance to the Sultan in order to secure to him the proper exercise of his function as the Khalif of Moslems—the function of guarding the Holy Places situated in those parts. This demand is summed up in the first three resolutions passed by the All-India Moslem Conference held at Lucknow on Sunday. An important resolution of the Conference has fixed the third Friday in October as a universal day of prayer in Islamic India for the preservation of the Khalif's full dignity and for meetings of protest against the apprehended dismemberment of Turkey. That will certainly be as emphatic a way as can be imagined of impressing upon the world the feelings of pain and dismay which have stirred to their depth the hearts of all Moslems at what they regard as a peril alike to their religion and their civilisation. But the Moslems of India should not remain content with such a demonstration in this country—where their cause has none but strong friends both in Government and their fellow-countrymen. They must make their voice *heard* in the heart of the Empire. And to that end, they must, as we suggested on Saturday, immediately organise and send a strong deputation to plead the cause of their religion in London and Paris.

Notes of the Day.

Rules to be Suspended!

A Simla message says that on Thursday, after the suspension of the rules of business, the Indemnity Bill will be considered and passed. What is the meaning of using the word "considered" when the bill is there, consideration or no consideration, to be passed with the vote of the official *bloc* whatever the opposition? The suspension of the rules of business for the purpose of passing this unnecessary and indefensible measure, is worthy of the prevailing mood of the Government and is a revelation of the defiance of Indian opinion which seems to appeal to them as the cardinal principle of legislation. When Pundit Malaviya wanted to amend his resolution, Sir William Vincent was a zealous protagonist of rules and regulations which, on that occasion, did not allow of the slightest relaxation. He quarrelled for three days' notice and when pressed, raised the demand to fifteen days. But what is the stickler for rules going to do now? As a piece of obnoxious legislation which, in spite of its illusory provisos, is calculated to indemnify many wrong-doers and incidentally damnify all, including those possibly innocent, who are now in jail, the bill comes in the moral trail of the Rowlatt Act. We do not know what is going to come next especially after the widening of the breach in the present session of the Imperial Council. We can only warn the Government not to sacrifice the goodwill of people which is the foundation of British rule for the sake of ephemeral victories.

The Tragedy of It!

The Hon. K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar in the course of his speech on Pandit Malaviya's resolution on the Punjab Enquiry said:—"I was told by a respectable gentleman that an Englishman who wanted to enter the Punjab and make inquiries for himself, was told by a very high authority that the people should be taught a lesson as to what they would fare if they molested any European." This, it will be remembered, is the statement which Mr. Norton also made and which has not been contradicted. "The Nation", received last evening, contains another exposure of the Punjab affair. It says that "British military officers returning to England from the Punjab boast that they have given these people a lesson which they will not forget for fifty years'." The lesson on which these gentlemen congratulate each other is likely to remain in the memory of the stricken people as events that are, in the words of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, "without parallel in the history of civilised governments barring some conspicuous exceptions, recent and remote." And the story will perhaps be complete when those who inflicted this "lesson" and boast about it are absolved of all their crimes and honoured as heroes. The tragedy of it!

Misled and Misleading.

Sir William Vincent drew the attention of the Council to a letter on the Indemnity Bill, which appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette" and commended it as a model of sane understanding. We notice that this letter, which declares that opposition to the Bill argues absolute ignorance of constitutional law, has appeared in almost all Anglo-Indian papers. This "Indian Student" seems to resemble the "Indian Barrister", which a well-known paper in Calcutta trots out in the exigencies of discussion. However, that may be, a letter directly refuting the callow arguments of the "Indian Student" appeared in the "Tribune" and, when it was commended by Pandit Malaviya for the edification of the Home Member, he maintained discreet silence on the matter. As is well-known, the best constitutional lawyers in India including Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, are opposed to the Bill, and neither of them could be accused of being inflamed with hatred towards Government. The chief argument of the "Indian Student" is that the Indemnity Bill saves the *subordinate* officers who executed orders and that they have a right to get protection as the executors of the policy dictated to them. And there he is mistaken. Examine the terms of the Bill, and there will be found no such discrimination regarding subordinate officers. The bill applies to all officers including the superior officers who issued the orders carried out by the subordinates. In fact in the bureaucratic system, all are officials and where officials are whitewashed *en bloc* the distinction introduced by Sir William's model authority becomes unreal. Does the "Indian Student" imagine that superior officers are excluded from the scope of the Act? If he does so we can understand his mistake, though we could not appreciate the Home Member's enthusiasm.

A Hollow Excuse.

We could imagine the predicament of Mr. Thompson when he undertook to explain the grounds in which Mr. Andrews was held up at Amritsar, but he might have invented something better than the shabby excuse he gave in the Council. Mr. Thompson wants us to believe that because Mr. Andrews was the representative of an adverse press, he was turned back. As a matter of fact, Mr. Andrews did not want the "good offices" of the Punjab Government, when he left Simla after the interview with Lord Chelmsford; all that he wanted was that he should be left unmolested, but then to leave a person unmolested by the Punjab Government in those days was almost a favour and that is probably why Mr. Thompson regards the avoiding of harassment as the "good offices" of his Government. The reason of Mr. Andrews' exclusion was not his connection with the Indian press. It was part of the policy of Government not to let out news nor to allow independent outsiders to report on the situation. Why were outside lawyers forbidden entry? Why, if the report is true, was a tiny outpost kept at the railway-station to hold up trains and rummage the compartments to see if an individual named Norton was dodging his way into the Punjab? We would remind Mr. Thompson that, all this was part of a settled policy of excluding eye-witnesses from the outside—a policy which Mr. Thompson might have striven to defend without reference to Mr. Andrews' pollution through the Indian press. Supposing Mr. Andrews wanted to go to the Punjab, as an independent observer for the purpose of publishing his facts through a report of his own, would he have been allowed? At the slightest touch, Mr. Thompson's explanation would collapse like a heap of rags.

An Unworthy Attack.

The Associated Press has sent us the following:—

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the People's Union and Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha of Bombay, Mr. V. Bole, as the Secretary, has sent the following resolution to the Prime Minister, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Lansbury, Lord Sydenham, and Mr. Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labour of Washington:—

"The People's Union and the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha (Workingmen's Association), emphatically protest against the appointment of Mr. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, as labour delegate for unorganised Indian Workingmen at the International Labour Conference of Washington. There were able and independent men available from the masses not belonging to any political party and Government in selecting Mr. Joshi, a *Brahman dependent on employers of labour* has watched more the interests of capitalists than labourers. Mr. Joshi's selection without consulting any labour bodies is against the principle of Article 389 of Peace Treaty.

We do not know the particular individuals who are in favour with the senders of this resolution. They are certainly free to urge the selection of their own candidates and we ourselves have expressed the hope that in future the Government of India would leave the election of the delegate to the organisations of workers themselves. But we are sorry that in assailing this year's delegation, Mr. Bole and his friends have cast unjust aspersions on Mr. Joshi. In importing the word "Brahmin," they were probably ministering to the prejudice of Lord Sydenham who, it is imagined, would zealously work towards the thwarting of the Government selection. We would ask these "friends" of Labour that instead of making unworthy attacks on Mr. Joshi, they should better Indian representation by urging that "advisers" should be sent to Washington according to Article 389, which they quote to discredit individually the delegate, who has already gone.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT

LORD CURZON'S REPLY TO CRITICS

A DECLARATION OF GOOD FAITH.

NO DESIGN FOR A PROTECTORATE

PRINCE NASRET-ED-DOWLA'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 22.

The following is the full report of the speech by Lord Curzon at the Government banquet to the Persian Foreign Minister in London yesterday. Lord Curzon said:—

"We welcome our guest this evening in several capacities; we welcome him on personal grounds as one of the foremost statesmen of his country, as a true and consistently loyal friend of Great Britain (cheers) and as ane jointly interested in the Agreement which has recently been concluded between his Government and ours. (Hear, hear.) We welcome him also as the forerunner of his Sovereign, His Majesty the Shah, who we hope will be among us, in a few weeks' time, and to whom we can assure on the occasion of his first visit to this country, a most cordial and indeed enthusiastic welcome. (Cheers.) Thirdly, we welcome our guest as the representative, the most competent representative, of a nation which we regard with the warmest sympathy and affection and to whom we have been bound in the past and, I hope, shall in future be still more so by the closest ties. His Highness comes here at a moment when the Agreement to which I referred has just been concluded between his Government and ours. This Agreement perhaps not in its form, but in its essence is no new thing during the last 120 years; it is exactly that time since the first British envoy went to the shores of Persia.

Relations between Britain and Persia.

"The relations of Great Britain and Persia have, I think, been more close and intimate than those of any other foreign Power during a considerable part of that time. Russia by virtue of her position in the North and her great and overwhelming Power exercised very powerful political influence in Persia; other countries, France, Belgium and the United States, have in their several ways contributed a great deal to the development and administrative improvement of that country, but reviewing the whole field of international action during the last century and more, I think, the ties that have united our country with that of our guest have been on the whole most intimate of all. For more than a century British influence in the Persian Gulf has been supreme.

"At the beginning of the war, Persia was the scene of much anxiety and disturbance; German agents penetrated into different parts of the country and wherever they went they were centres of activity, intrigue and sedition. The Turks in the earlier stages of the war swept across the border and the internal conditions were in a state of great unrest sometimes amounting to anarchy. In more recent times the Bolshevik activities have been very conspicuous in the North and remain at this moment no inconsiderable danger to the security of the Persian dominions. That Persia has escaped an invasion, that her territories are now inviolate and her national life intact is largely due to the presence of the British forces in her country and to the great success of the British advance in Mesopotamia. (Cheers.) I should be sorry to say anything to disparage the great services rendered by the Russian forces on the north-western front (cheers); I think it would not be untrue to say that assisted by them we saved Persia from the peril of invasion from the north-west, just as we hope to save Persia from the activities of the Bolsheviks now.

Anglo Russian Convention dead.

"As the war ended it became evident that Persia must seek new guarantees for her external security and for her internal development and order in future. The arrangement that existed before the war had broken down; I was never an ardent admirer of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, (hear, hear); on the contrary, I criticised it severely in Parliament and elsewhere. I do not deny that the Agreement was framed with the most excellent and sincere intentions with the object of putting an end to that rivalry between Russia and Great Britain in Persia, but it aroused, I believe, unchanging suspicion and resentment of the Persian people. I regard that Agreement as dead, (hear, hear), and it is only owing to the fact that there has been for some time no Russian Government with whom we were in relations and to whom we could turn that we have not sought definite abrogation of the Agreement, but in my judgment, and I speak probably for the Russians as well as for myself, in my judgment that Agreement may be regarded as having been wiped off the slate and I do not believe that anything like it is likely to be resuscitated by the Government of my country."

"About a year and quarter ago there came into power in Persia the present Prime Minister, a large-minded and patriotic man. He enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign and associated himself with capable and influential colleagues, not the least of them being our guest on my right. (Hear hear). A little while later we sent to Persia as our representative Sir Percy Cox who for many years has been the Resident in the Persian Gulf and has exercised exceptional influence. He went to Teheran where he speedily established friendly relations and found a willingness to proceed towards some new agreement between the two powers. At this end I entered into negotiations with Persia.

What has British done to help Persia.

"I have always been a sincere and outspoken friend of the Persian nationality; I regard Persia as a country with a great history and and romantic past, one of the few surviving Mohammedan states of the world (hear hear) which it is of vital interest not only to ourselves but to Asia to keep powerful. I know that the country and the people to be possessed of marked individuality and national spirit, too ardent to be suppressed and too valuable to be submerged. (Cheers.) Was it not natural that Persia, seeking to establish and stabilise her future should turn to us? The Russian empire had temporarily disappeared, the Turkish empire was in dissolution and Great Britain remained the only great and powerful neighbour to whom she could turn. Our boundaries march with here for hundreds of miles on her Eastern frontier and for a century we have pacified and policed the Gulf.

"In Mesopotamia we shall presently be her neighbour on the West. For every pound that has been spent by any foreign power in assisting the futures of Persia at least ten thousand pounds has been spent by Great Britain. (Cheers). It was an obvious interest to us to have a peaceful and prosperous Persia, and as regards Persia herself if it were true, and I do not think that the most ardent Persian patriot would deny it, that external assistance of some sort was necessary for her, was it not natural that to this country she should turn?

What is wanted by Persia.

As we surveyed the position in Persia at Teheran and in London what was it that Persia wanted to make her strong and effective in future? In the first place, she wanted guarantees for internal security and freedom from external aggression; in other words, she must have a police force and military force capable of producing and sustaining these conditions. I have always felt great sympathy with the idea that Persia should possess a single uniform force of her own (cheers) in which should be amalgamated and submerged all the various forces military and otherwise that have grown up and have really given the idea of the mosaic in which international competition rather than interests of the country itself was the prevailing factor. We have long held the view here that Persia was entitled to her own military force and if so, she would need expert assistance in organising it.

"The second condition that Persia seemed to demand was a good internal administration for which competent and experienced advise would be required.

"The third was sound finance, and I do not hesitate to say that with sound financial administration the revenues of the country may be greatly multiplied and that the potential sources of income may make Persia not only prosperous but a wealthy country. (Cheers).

"The fourth consideration is better communications. I would suggest that the time is come when the whole problem of internal communications of Persia needs the most careful consideration. Let the problem be grappled with as a whole and instead of talking in the foreign offices in Europe let us act in the foreign offices of London and Teheran.

"Lastly there are the development of Persia's resources and openings for her trade. I do not doubt at all that if peaceful conditions can be reestablished there is a very great opening for an enhanced and lucrative Persian trade in the future. These were the conditions in London and Teheran we had in view in the Agreement.

British interest in Persian independence

"We commenced by the most emphatic reiteration of the previous undertaking to respect the independence and integrity of Persia. I myself put the words 'in the most categorical manner' into the Agreement because I wanted there to be no doubt about it whatever. (Cheers). We can point with pride and satisfaction to the fact that although we have sometimes during the last century been at war with Persia we have always respected her territorial integrity and have never kept a yard of her territory. When we come to the independence of Persia, by which we mean political and national independence of the country, I contend now, as I have always contended, that the independence of Persia is a British as well as Persian interest, indeed our main interest in Persia is its independence.

"We do not want Persia to be a mere buffer on the frontiers of India against our enemies, we want her to be the bulwark for the peace of the world. I can assure our guest that he need have no fears upon that point; we shall respect the independence of his country. (Cheers). We did not ask at the Peace Conference for a mandate in respect of Persia. Had it been offered we should not have accepted it. I do not believe for a moment that you would have asked for it. We prefer to deal with her as a partner on equal terms, (cheers) possessing and enjoying her own sovereignty. I do not conceal from myself that, fully as we understand the Agreement concluded between us, suspicions have been aroused as to its real character. Those suspicions rest in the main on misconception which it should not be difficult to remove. I see it stated in some quarters that this Agreement is a veiled protectorate of Great Britain over Persia. I take it that a protectorate means some assumption of exclusive responsibility on the one side and some curtailment or restriction of the independent sovereignty on the other. I find no evidence of such a condition of affairs in the Agreement; I would have been no party to any attempt to set up a British protectorate over Persia. In any case it would have been impossible because Persia would neither have asked for nor accepted it, on the contrary, she would have resented it and resisted it. I should have been opposed to it because it would have been contrary to our repeated engagements and in the last resort because I should have regarded it as inimical to British interests.

"We have or shall have as a result of this war pretty well enough to do in these Eastern parts of the world. If you assume a protectorate you assome certain responsibilities which tend to attain the weight of a heavy burden; above all you are compelled to give financial assistance on a scale which may ultimately be overwhelming, therefore, neither I nor my colleagues would have consented to nor acquiesced in anything like the creation of a British protectorate over Persia. Those who believe that British are going as a result of this Agreement to settle down in Persia, to Anglicise, it, to Indianise or to Europeanise it in any sense of the term are grossly mistaken; all we want to do is to give to Persia expert advice and financial assistance and which will enable her to carve out her own fortunes as an independent and still living country.

Agreement and League of Nations covenant

"I see it stated in some quarters that this Agreement is a disparagement or a deliberate neglect of the League of Nations, and the articles, ten and twenty of the Covenant are supposed in some sense to have been ignored by us. I would say emphatically on behalf of my Government and after conversation with his Highness this afternoon that both his Government and mine accept unreservedly the articles ten and twenty of the Covenant of the League of Nations and that we see in them nothing inconsistent with what we have done. On the contrary, as soon as the treaty of peace is ratified and as soon as the Council of the League of Nations comes in effective existence it is the intention of his Government and of mine to communicate the Agreement to the Council of the League with full explanation and defence of its contents.

"There is another point in the Agreement concerning which there has been some misunderstanding; there is a passage in it which says that the two governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee of experts for the examination and revision of the existing customs tariff and it seems to have been inferred that Great Britain is claiming the right to revise the Customs treaties not only between Persia and Great Britain but between Persia and the foreign powers. An examination of the text shows that there is no ground for this suspicion. Again, when we undertake in this Agreement to co-operate with the Persian Government for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise in the development of the country we create thereby no monopoly, we claim no exclusive rights for ourselves to the exclusion of other powers, and indeed some of them have rendered and are at this moment rendering substantial service to that country.

New Frontiers to be set led.

"In one of the printed letters attached to the Agreement there is a further understanding on the part of the British Government to co-operate with the Persian Government with a view to the realisation among other points of these two in particular, viz. the claims of Persia to compensation for the material damage suffered at the hands of the other belligerents and secondly the rectification of the frontiers of Persia at the points agreed upon by the parties. To this is added that the manner, time and means to be chosen for pursuing these aims shall be discussed as soon as practicable by the two governments. I believe that among the objects which will occupy his Highness during his visit to this country will be the conversations with myself upon this matter. I shall be only too happy to enter into these discussions and to arrive at an Agreement, and should he so desire it we shall gladly give our support to the Persian delegates at Paris should they desire to raise these claims at the Conference in that city.(Cheers).

"In the replies that I have given to the criticisms of the agreement I have spoken not only for myself but I have the consent of the eminent stateman who is our guest. I have argued the case for this Agreement in the main from the way in which it affects, on the one hand the interests of Persia and on the other the interests of Great Britain, but I myself regard it from a far wider point of view. If I attempt to forecast the future nothing seems to me in this era of confusion and chaos to be more certain than this, that a time of great trouble and unforeseen development lies before the continent of Asia. I doubt very much whether as a result of the war we shall have succeeded in pacifying Europe but whether we have done so or not I am quite certain we shall not for some time secure stability in Asia.

A free agreement.

"The breaking of the two great Empires, Russia and Turkey, has left a vacuum in this area which it will take a great deal of time and toil to fill with settled and orderly elements.

"The rise of Bolshevism during the past few months has introduced a new and disturbing element upon the scene and we may be certain that so long as that Power retains force and vitality we shall see violent propaganda pushed through all the various countries of Asia through Trans-Caspia and Afghanistan right to the borders of China and it may be that in escaping the dangers of the recent war we may have to confront perils even more serious in future. If that forecast be not overgloomy, if it be correct, nothing could be worse for the peace of Asia and indeed for the peace of the world, than that there should exist in the heart of Middle East, a country which by reason of its weakness became a possible centre of intrigue and focus of disorder; a weak joint in the armour at the particular point at which Persia stands, would mean that Asia would be split asunder. What we want to secure, if possible, is a solid block in which reasonable tranquil and ordered conditions will prevail from Burmah in the east to Mesopotamia in the west and in so far as Great Britain is responsible either by possession or by political influence for any of these areas she will devote herself to that task. (Cheers.) If this end be, as I contend, a right and reasonable end it is necessary, it is vital, that Great Britain and Persia should work together in order to secure it. Any antagonism, any friction, any jealousy between the two would compromise and might destroy its success, but the first condition of the recognition of this principle must be that Persia shall act as we have acted during the recent negotiations, as free agents. I ask our guest to give, as I am confident he will be able to do, recognition to the fact that in the recent negotiations between us both the parties have acted with absolute freedom and have been subject to no pressure whatsoever. We could not have imposed this Agreement upon Persia if she had not been willing to accept it and she could not have wrung it from us. We are jointly prepared to defend this Agreement and we look forward to the vindication of its real character in its operation. It is therefore with the pledge that we shall be loyal to the Agreement which they have concluded with us and in the confident belief that they will interpret it and will carry it out in a similar spirit that I ask you to join in drinking the health of our illustrious guest. (Cheers.)"

Prince Nosret-ed-Dowleh's reply.

Prince Nosret-ed-Dowleh, replying to the toast after expressing the warmest thanks, said he was glad to represent there the Government of Persia which for over a century had entertained the closest friendly relations with the Government of Britain. This friendship which had become a part of the traditions of the two Governments arose not only from geographical conditions and historical circumstances, but also and above all from the steadfastness with which the British Government had supported Persia in its struggle for progress, liberty and prosperity. However, until recently the circumstances had not allowed this friendship to become fully developed and thus become fertile and profitable for both the countries. But the time had changed the opinions and clearer understanding and alteration of circumstances had smoothed away the obstacles and the goodwill and generous spirit of the two Governments had lately permitted the realisation of the incontestable truth that only community of interest could establish the firmest ties and that the basis of unshakeable friendship rested on the reciprocal respect for each other's rights. This truth had given tangible and appreciable results in a comparatively short time. Indeed the correct realisation of common interests and loyal understanding with the British Government had enabled the Persian Government soon to find the remedy for the innumerable ills caused to Persia as the result of the war.

Persia's Confidence in Britain.

Prince Nosret-ed-Dowleh continued: In spite of her neutrality and owing to international rivalries, the war had carried its cruel ravages into the Persian towns and countryside, devastation, famine, epidemics —nothing had been spared her. At length the experience and happy result of the first effort led Persia to conclude the Agreement of the 9th August of which both the spirit and the text were so calculated to furnish Persia with the means of proceeding in complete the political and economic independence towards good fortune and progress.

He had been greatly astonished and troubled at learning since his arrival in Europe of the incorrect interpretation placed upon the Agreement. It had been stated that there were contradictions between the text of the Agreement and the Covenant of the League of Nations, although a careful study of the two documents would easily prove the contrary, besides the League of Nations was about to meet and as Lord Curzon had said Britain and Persia would conform to the obligations as members of the League and immediately communicate thereto the text of the Agreement. After Lord Curzon's categorical and crushing denial of erroneous interpretations of the Agreement it was useless for him to dwell at length on this question.

Knowing the traditional liberality of the British Government and the strong faith and the immovable steadfastness with which Britain had fought to safeguard the liberty of the world, the Persians were convinced that in the interests of the two countries and according to the formal promise that Persia had made, the British Government would lend Persia its support so that Persia might worthily occupy her place among the independent nations of the world. With this confidence in the benevolence of the Allies with whom Persia had always had the best political and economic relations, which they desired to cultivate—and develop more than ever, the Persian representatives would go to the Peace Conference and present their just claims.

CABLE ITEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Sept. 22.

The Creusot Company of France has purchased the great Skoda ammunition plant.

MEMOIRS OF VON TIRPITZ.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH DEFENCE.

ABANDONMENT OF U. BOAT CAMPAIGN CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

Von Tirpitz in continuation of his book declares that unrestricted submarinism alone could have saved Germany from destruction. The fear of America caused Germany's feeble statesmen headed by the Kaiser to vacillate. Von Tirpitz tabulates the orders issued in 1915 as a catalogue of orders, counterorders and disorders." He says that only in 1917 when England had been given time to prepare defensive measures was unrestricted submarinism carried out. Von Tirpitz pays a tribute to British defence as exceeding all German expectations. "Our U-boats in 1916 were like wolves among sheep, but in 1917 they had to fight regular battles with merchantmen." He adds "that such an enormous number of American troops raised and transhipped took us all including the army administration by surprise."

Von Tirpitz blames Bethmann consenting to belated unrestricted submarinism in 1917, when he was negotiating with President Wilson. He says that the torpedoing of the Sussex in 1916 was the turning point of the war for all the world could see that Germany was breaking down before America. He condemns the Kaiser punishing the U-boat Commander who torpedoed the Sussex. Von Tirpitz asserts that the Commander of the U-boat which torpedoed the Lusitania was not aware of the latter's identity till sinking as he attacked the liner from the forward. Von Tirpitz concludes by condemning the inexplicable abandonment of the U-boat campaign in October 1918, just when the construction of submarines had considerably increased as the army and the navy could have held on till the Spring of 1917 and obtained real negotiations for peace.

VALBANERA DISASTER.

SPANISH STEAMER WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept 22.

The Hull of the Spanish steamer Valbanera has been found embedded in quicksands of the Rebecca Shoals, forty miles from Key West. The Valbanera, which was bound for New York from Havana, had been missing since the hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico ten days ago. Three hundred and sixty passengers and fifty crew are missing.

ACCIDENT TO A WHITE STAR LINE.

NO CASUALITES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

The White Star liner Vedic 8,000 tons, with two thousand troops from North Russia on board went ashore on the Orkneys last night in a gale. There were no casualties and the ship was subsequently refloated and proceeded to Leith under her own steam.

EX-GERMAN LINER IMPERATOR.

SECURED BY CUNARD CO. OF AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

NEW YORK.—The Cunard Company has secured the ex-German liner Imperator 52,000 tons, for Atlantic service.

VISCOUNT GREY LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

Viscount Grey left Southampton to-day on the Mauretania for America. Viscount Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill and Lord Reading were among those who saw him off.

SITUATION IN FIUME UNCHANGED.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

Reuter learns that the situation at Fiume is unchanged. It is estimated that D'Annunzio controls two thousand troops and sailors. All communications are cut and no reliable information is reading the outside world.

NEEDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

GEN. SMUTS' APPEAL FOR A NEW START.

CO-OPERATION OF WHITE RACES URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

A telegram from Cape Town dated the 17th September, says, the special session of the Parliament was concluded by another speech by General Smuts who appeales for a new start in South Africa without racialism and in the spirit of co-operation between the white races to ensure the Union's great industrial future. The Premier after hinting at the possibility of early elections said it was their solemn duty to reconsider and revise the whole political situation.

He asked for the recognition of three fundamental positions, firstly, maintenance of British connection under which South Africa had ample scope as a free nation, secondly, frank, honest and whole-hearted co-operation of the white races. General Smuts in this connection emphatically declaring that he would never again be a party to dividing South Africa on racial lines, and thirdly, that the great task ahead was not racial but industrial. While honouring and preserving sacred national traditions they must join in the world's work. The Parliament was prorogued on the 18th.

FRENCH ARMY IN PEACE TIME.

350,000 MEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Sept. 22.

The Havas Agency states:—Under the scheme submitted to the Commission of the Senate the French Army in future would number in peace time 350,000 men, 150,000 being recruited voluntarily and the remainder by conscription for one year's service. Thus the number of conscripts enrolled every year would be only one-third of the pre-war rate. For the mobilisation army would be two million strong and the territorial army would form another organisation also two million strong.

FORCE EAR-MARKED FOR THE RHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

PARIS.—France's future peace army will number 350,000. Universal compulsory service will be reduced from three years to one year. This will produce 200,000 while enlistments and reenlistments will produce 150,000. France will retain two home army corps and one colonial army corps in North Africa. Six infantry divisions and one cavalry division are ear-marked for the Rhine.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW OF FRANCE.

TO BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Sept. 23.

After a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies the proposition to postpone application of the new electoral law until next year was abandoned. M. Clemenceau announced that as soon as the peace treaty had been voted the Government would fix the date for elections under the new law.

BY AIR TO AUSTRALIA.

FRENCH AVIATOR TO START ON 28TH INSTANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

The French aviator starts on September, 28th on 23,000 mile flight to Australia expecting to accomplish in about thirty stages 3,000 miles over sea and 4,000 miles over mountains.

REPRIEVE OF LE NOIR.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

PARIS.—The circumstances of the reprieve of Le Noir were dramatic. His counsel informed him on Thursday evening that President Poincare refused to intervene and the firing party took up position in a moat at Vincennes at 6-45 yesterday morning. The officials entered the cell at 5/30 and found young millionaire dressing. In reply to a questions Le Noir protested his innocence and made a statement relative to M. Caillaux which decided the government commissary to telephone to the military governor of Paris who again telephoned to the various authorities with the result that Le Noir after a wait of three hours was informed of his respite.

CONGRESS IN AMRITSAR

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 22.

At an enthusiastic and representative meeting of the Congress Reception Committee held to-day in the Bande Matram Hall, Mr. Ghulam Yasun, Municipal Commissioner presiding, it was resolved that the previous decision of the Reception Committee arrived at on the 5th June, under unusual conditions then existing, about the inadivisibility of the next session of the Congress being held here be rescinded. It was further resolved that as the circumstances have since changed to hold the 35th session of the Indian National Congress at Amritsar.

YEOTMALS PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 22.

The Yeotmal citizens assembled in a public meeting held under the auspices of the District Association, on the 21st September, under the presidentship of Mr. Abhyankar, entered their emphatic protest against the Indemnity Bill and humbly requested His Excellency Lord Chelmsford to withdraw the same and called upon the non-official members of the Council to oppose its passage through the Council.

SALE OF GOLD BY GOVT.

TENDERS OF RS. 24-8-0 ACCEPTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The Controller of Currency notifies that tenders for gold bullion received in connection with the second sale on 17th September last, all tenders at the rate of Rs. 24-80 per tola and above have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is three lakhs ninety-six thousand six hundred and forty tolas.

BRITISH OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

It is understood that the Secretary of State's sanction has been received for substantial increase in the pay of British officers of the British service serving in India and for British officers of the Indian Army. The details will be published immediately.

MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI GAIKWAR.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and London with the homeward. Among the passengers were H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda and H. H. the Maharani.

PRICE OF OPIUM RAISED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Government of India have decided to raise the upset price of opium sold at the Calcutta sales from the present minimum of Rs. 4,000 a chest to Rs. 4,500 with effect from 1st October 1919 and until further orders.

NEW YORK COUNCILS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The application for New York councils on September 19th amounted to Rs. 62,85,000 and were accepted to the extent of 11½ lakhs at 42⅞ cents per rupee or over. On September 24th 20 lakhs will be offered at a minimum price of 42½ cents.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES OF NEWLY STARTED COMPANIES.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held yesterday, Sir Shapurji Broach presiding.

It was resolved not to transact any business in the shares of those newly-started companies, of which no transactions have so far been made.

It was further resolved that in regard to those newly-started companies, transactions in shares of which have already been done such transactions should be settled by Saturday next and that a meeting of the Board of Directors would be held on Saturday next when in consultation with leading brokers a resolution would be passed in regard to this question and posted on the notice board for being acted upon.

AHMEDABAD ARSON CASES.

SIX ACCUSED GET 7 YEARS.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMADABAD, Sept. 22.

Three judgments were delivered to-day by the First Tribunal in the arson cases. In the City Magistrate's Court burning case, six accused were sentenced to seven years and two were acquitted. In the Government Telegraph office burning case, the accused Himat was sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The accused Dhana was sentenced to two years and the accused Ahmed was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In the Astodia Chowky burning case, the accused Ibrahim Golimar and Allahbu were each sentenced to five years. Accused Kesav was acquitted but rearrested in connection with other cases.

The Daskroi Kutchery burning case was then taken up. Three mill jobbers stand accused in this case. Rao Bahadur Manibhai, Government Pleader, conducted the case in the absence of Mr. Kemp, barrister. Six prosecution witnesses were examined. To-morrow the Sub-registrar's office burning case will be taken.

ASTODIA POLICE CHOWKY CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

To-day before the first tribunal court nine prosecution witnesses including four punch witnesses were examined in the Astodia Chowki burning case. Witness Karim Yarmahomed, butcher, identified three accused as rioters at the Astodia police chowky. Witness Mulji, a police constable, identified three accused whom he had seen in the balcony breaking the Astodia Chowky.

Witness Chhotubhai Hasanbhai corroborated the above witness. He denied having any enmity with the accused No. 1 for keeping two municipal shops in auction. Witness denied the allegation that he was a police informer.

After this the Court framed charges against accused No. (1) Ibrahim Nanu (2) Keshav Chaku (3) Alabux Kasamji.

The case was adjourned to Friday.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

A CASE OF ALIBI OF THE ACCUSED.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

On the Second Special tribunal reassembling this morning, the Court proceeded to hear the cross-examination of witness Tulsi Jeejibhai in the Vadod Wire Cutting case who, in answer to a question put by the public prosecutor, said that no notice was issued against him for non-payment of assessment. He said there was only one lecture delivered in Vadod when Mr. Gandhi came there. He did not hear people saying 'who may have cut wires,' nor did he hear that the trains were irregular on the 12th April.

Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai pleader for accused Nos. 3 and 4 at this stage requested the Court to allow him to examine the Bombay witnesses in defence of accused No. 14 proving the alibi of the accused.

One Chaturbhai Kalidas clerk in the office of Sir Vithaldas Thakersey was then taken up for examination. He deposed that Margha Shanker No. 14 came to see him at about 12-30 in the noon of 13th April last at his house in Sutar Chawl in Bombay, when he said that he was going to Thana to arrange for tobacco-business.

Chhaganlal Sakerlal, a tobacco trader, was the next witness who deposed having arranged for a godown for Margha Shanker No. 14 in this case when he went to Thana on April 13th at 5 p.m., and inquired of the witness for a suitable godown. Witness proposed to the accused No. 14 that he would share his own godown for tobacco with him if he agreed to give him some commission on the sale of his tobacco. He said he remembered the date and hour of the visit.

Dhanabhai Narsibhai, a pleader at Borsad, next deposed that he had been engaged by the accused in the Small Cause suit No. 191 and that accused No. 3 was on 12th April with him till 7-30 p.m. He saw him in Borsad last at 7-30 p.m., Kashibhai Hirabhai, Ranchhod Dunger and Shanker Naran were the next witnesses who deposed to the effect that accused No. 3 was in Rudel on the night of the 12th and on the morning and noon of the 13th. The examination of Shanker Naran was not over when the Court rose for the day.

AN UNHAPPY REMARK

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMAEDABAD, Sept. 18

To-day before the Second Tribunal the cross-examination of witness Bhogilal Ganpatram, a priest and a clerk, in the Vadod wire cutting case, was commenced this morning. Witness stated that he had gone to recite Satya Narayan Katha at one Vallabha Gocul's on the night of the 12th April at about 9 p.m., where he had seen Bhailal Tulsi, accused No. 32, till 11 p.m., when the Katha ended. He deposed that Dahyabhai, accused No. 29, was a priest, a reciter of Kathas and a physician. He returned from Hendral as the climate of that place did not agree with him.

At this stage the President questioned the witness: "Have you heard anything about riots, arson, wire cutting, derailment at such places as Ahmedabad, Viramgaum, Nadiad, Barejadi and Anand?"

Ans: Yes I have.

Q.: Were not the people of Vadod afraid because of the wire cutting at Vadod?"

Ans: "Why should they be afraid if they have not committed the offence?

Q: Do you know that these incidents at various place, viz., Ahmedabad, Viramgaum, Nadiad, Barejadi and Anand were the results of a widespread conspiracy?

Ans. How could I know that?

Q: Is it not the duty of the people to find out the culpirits in this case just as they try to find out culprits in a theft case?

Ans: It is the duty of the police.

Q: Would you not name the persons whom you suspect in a theft case?.

Ans: I would if I know

Q: Did not the people suspect any one of the village in this offence?

Ans: It could only be known if the wire cutting be pre-arranged and known to the people.

Fatesing Police Sub-Inspector on special duty was next cross-examined.

Shankerbhai Jesingbhai was then taken up for examination, who deposed that the daily attendance of the criminal tribes was marked upto 22nd April, 1919, by Shiva Lallu No. 9. Between the hours of 6 p.m., and 8 p.m., on the 12 April, Shiva Lallu had marked that attendance roll of 55 Wagris in the evening along with making the presence of ten Dharalas. He then deposed that there was no meeting nor any lecture either on the 11th or 12th April. He had taken charge of the duties of the Vadod Talati from the Ganga Talati, as Shiva Lallu No. 9 was suspended on the 22nd April, 1919

At this stage the public prosecutor requested the Court to rise as he had still some questions to ask. The President of the Tribunal thereupon said that he wanted to ask one question to the witness before rising for lunch. The President asked the witness why he looked up when the oath was administered to him. The witness replied that he asked God the Almighty to help him in saying the truth and nothing but the truth. The President remarked "No you looked up to invoke God to forgive you as you were not stating the truth." The witness said, "No sir it was not so." Thereupon the President observed "Oh, as if I do not know you Patidars." The Court then rose.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

On re-assembling at 2-30 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel presented an application on behalf of all the accused requesting the Court to adjourn the case so that the accused might approach Government for transfer of the case to the 1st Tribunal or for the appointment of another Tribunal, as the accused had reasonable grounds to believe that they will not have justice at the hands of the Tribunal in view of the remarks made by the President when rising and in view of the fact that almost all the accused and a large number of defence witnesses were Patidars. After some discussion the president said that his remarks were for only one witness and that there was no prejudice in his mind against the accused. Then the Court proceeded with the further examination of the witness.

The President: Look to me and say whether any person or persons had assembled on 12th Chaitra last at the Paravadi?

Ans: The Paravadi shop-keepers were only there.

Q: Where is your house??

Ans: My house is at a little distance from the Paravadi on the road to Vav-Naka in Haribhai's Khadki.

Q: Where there no speeches about the Black Law in Vadod?

Ans: No sir.

Q: Was the meeting in the Ramji Mandir on the 6th or 11th?

Ans: I don't know the exact date, but it was certainly on the day on which the boys moved with black flags in their hands in the village.

Natha Bechar and Tulsi Jeejibhai were the next witnesses examined.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

RAILWAY SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Before the second special tribunal at the continued hearing of the Vadod wire cutting case the cross-examination of witness Shanker Narayan was continued to-day by Mr. H. C. Coyaji the public prosecutor. Witness admitted having made a statement to the police in which he had stated that accused No. 3 had stayed at Rudel a village near Borsad from 10th to 15th April last. He had come to see him on the 13th when he invited him to dinner and that he returned to Borsad next day.

Bai Zaver the widow of Ambadas Ranchhoddas and the sister of the accused No. 3 and 14 was then put in as a witness on behalf of the defence of accused No. 4 She detailed the circumstances that caused her to go to Nadiad on 12th April, 1919. On her return to Anand the same day she met her brother accused No. 14 on the Anand station as he was going to Bombay by the same train. She had a talk with him for about ten minutes there at about 9 or 9-15 p.m., on 12th April, 1919. Thence she went back to Chikodra the place of her residence, where at about 10 p.m., she was awakened by accused Nos. 10 and 33. They wanted to give in her custody some Rs. 302 which they did and went away saying that they would return to take back that sum only if they would be able to go early next morning otherwise not.

The railway Sub-Inspector Saifudin Dadamia Kazi was the next witness examined. He deposed that he did receive a wire from the Navli station master reporting a theft of Guvar seeds on the 15th April. He then detailed how he made the investigation. He admitted having made searches at the houses of Sema Bhatta, Moti Jalam and Himat Jalam who are witnesses on behalf of the prosecution in this case. He was cross-examined at great length. The case is proceeding.

LUNCHEON TO BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

BY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

NOTABLE SPEECHES.

At a luncheon given on 3rd September, to English journalists by the delegation from the Press Association of India, Mr. B. G Horniman said that since he had been in England he felt that people here were more indifferent to loss of liberty than they were in India.

But he wanted English journalists to realise that their fellows in India were working under restrictions a hundred times stronger than those of D.O.R.A.—regulations which were not temporary, but part of the permanent law of India.

Newspapers and publishers are penalised under the Press Act by executive order. There is no trial—only the right of appeal to the High Court on points of law.

STRUGGLE OF PRESS FOR FREEDOM

They wanted to appeal to the British Press to help them to free themselves from the intolerable conditions under which the profession had to work in India.

Lord Burnham said that the people of this country realised that they were on the threshold of great changes in our Indian Empire While he did not think that India was on the edge of the melting-pot, it was certainly in the doorway of the testing-house.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar gave some instances of the working of the Press Acts.

Commander Kenworthy said that the suppression of freedom of criticism was a confession of the failure of the British administration.

Geo. Lansbury advised the Indian delegation to go out and tell its story direct to the people here. Mr. J. A. Hobson and Mr. Wadia also spoke.—"Daily Herald."

ASSSACRES IN ARMENIA.

APPEAL TO ENTENTE PARLIAMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

A message from the Armenian Parliament appeals to the Parliaments of the Entente to prevent the annihilation of Armenia by hordes of Turks and Kurds headed by the Turkish regular officers who are invading Armenia and massacring the inhabitants encouraged by the inaction of the Powers. The whole of Armenian manhood has been mobilised to save the country but the fight is unequal, and Armenia abandoned inadequately armed and munitioned, must perish.

TYPHUS IN POLAND.

RECOMMENDATION OF INTER ALLIED MEDICAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

PARIS.—The Inter-Allied Medical Commission has returned from investigating typhus in Poland. It reports that the epidemic is widespread and the number of deaths enormous. Fresh cases are constantly introduced by the refugees and war prisoners from the East. The Polish health authorities are inadequately staffed and equipped. Relapsing fever, typhoid and dysentry are also prevalent and the outlook for the winter is very gloomy. There is the danger that the disease will spread to Western Europe unless vigorous measures are taken.

ALLIED TROOPS FOR UPPER SILESIA.

RECOMMENDATION OF ALLIED MISSION NOT ADOPTED BY SUPERME COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

Apparently the Supreme Council has not adopted the recommendation of the Allied Military Mission in Upper Silesia urging that the Allied troops occupy Upper Silesia. According to a semi-official statement from Berlin a German police force under Allied supervision will be formed in the southern part of East Prussia for the period of the plebiscite. There will be no foreign occupation as long as order is preserved.

PROJECT OF UNION OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

GERMAN NOTE TO THE CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

PARIS.—The German note to the Conference agrees to the annulment of Article 61 of the German constitution providing for the Union of Austria and Germany but protests against the ironical tone of the Allied note dealing with the German Government's explanations. The Note says the Allies are not entitled to wound Germany's feelings.

Opinions of the Day

Lord Chelmsford and Public Opinion.

"The Leader."—Lord Chelmsford has never admitted, so far as we remember, that his Government did any thing in deference to popular opinion. When the recruitment of indentured labour was stopped, it has given out that the reason for it was the demand of labour for the war, and an impression was created as if the agitation against it had nothing to do with the stoppage. The political value of the abolition of the system was thus considerably wasted. Even the present committee of enquiry, wholly unsatisfactory though it is, from the point of view of personnel and terms of reference, as also the source from which it derives its powers, was appointed because it was "usual" and "necessary" to appoint such committees after grave disturbances. In the passing of the Rowlatt Bill in the face of the strongest opposition which any Government measure has ever met in India, in sanctioning unheard of measures of repression in the Punjab and in refusing to listen to the advice of the highest, the noblest and the most friendly among Indians in the land, we have evidence of an obstinacy of nature, if nothing worse, which does not generally go with strength, which unfits a person for guiding the destinies of hundreds of millions of people, and which cannot but produce profound popular distrust. If inspite of it all the Indian press and public men still persist in urging upon the Viceroy counsels of wisdom and statesmanship, it is probably because in some remote corner of their heart they believe that there is a higher side to his nature to which an appeal can, be made with some effect. They cannot get rid of the idea that born and bred as an Englishman he cannot, whatever, his constitutional position may be, with regard to responsibility to the people, absolutely and in all cases ignore strongly and unanimously felt popular wishes and desires. Even a born autocrat does not do that. It may be that some of them who appeal with some little faith are under a delusion, but this cannot last long if the rejection of reasonable advice continues. If it were merely a question of personal popularity or unpopularity, the ignoring of popular opinion would not perhaps have mattered much. But the policy of the Government of India which His Excellency the Viceroy is believed to direct has a much larger bearing. It affects the foundations of British rule, two of the principal ingredients of which are even-handed and impartial justice and government by consent, as far as possible. The passing of the Indemnity Bill at the present time will be both a violation of justice and a flouting of public opinion. The spirit and the temper which the Government has been showing stands in forcible contrast with the efforts of those British statesmen in England who are seeking to place the people of India securely on the road to self-government, and to give her a system of responsible government. It may be said that we are unjust to Lord Chelmsford who was stated to be the joint author of the Reform Scheme. But how is the Despatch of March 5, which he signed and which is marked by an illiberal spirit throughout, to be explained? Is not the awful mistake of a policy of defiance or disregard of public opinion yet visible to him? The people have learnt a great deal from a Government, which it is claimed is British in character, which they never suspected they would have to learn from it. The lesson has implanted bitterness in their souls. Can it be of service to any body to intensify it? Let those responsible pause and think. Power should not blind them to disregard dictates of reason, aye of justice.

AUSTRALIA AND PEACE TREATY.

PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

MELBOURNE.—The House of Representatives yesterday passed without division the peace treaty and the agreement to defend France.

SIX COMMUNIST'S EXECUTED.

FOR MUDER OF HOSTAGES IN BOLSHEVIK REGIME.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

MUNICH.—Six communists have been executed for the murder of the hostages under the Bolshevik regime.

LAST INDIAN CONTINGENT LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON

MAYOR'S ADDRESS TO TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 19
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

The last Indian contingent numbering 450 left Southampton yesterday on board the Guildford Castle. Before their departure the Mayor addressed the troops on the deck of the ship thanking them for their war services. Cheers were raised as the ship sailed.

GLEANINGS.

Litigation in India.

According to the "Statistics of British India" published recently by Mr. Finlay Shirras, the love of litigation in India is so great that in 1916, 2,329,030 civil cases were taken up against 2,226,468 in 1915, 2,055,272 in 1914, and an average of 2,153,030 in the last five years. Suits for money or movable property made up more than two thirds of the total and suits under the Rent Law one-half of the remainder. Relatively to the population Bengal appears to be the most litigious of all the provinces of India; Madras and the Punjab next. The suits instituted in 1916 involved a money value of Rs. 48,75,42,538. Fifty-three per cent. were for amounts not exceeding Rs. 50, and 95 per cent. for sums not exceeding Rs. 500. In the Small Causes Courts 352,097 cases were tried, of which the United Provinces had the greatest number. As regards criminal justice the number of offences reported in 1916 was 1,659,670 in a population of 243,697,034. The number of persons concerned was 2,053,656, and 1,011,210 convictions took place. There was a marked increase in criminality in the year—the convictions increasing from 38 per 10,000 of the population in 1889 to 42 per 10,000 in 1916.

£14,000 from Refuse.

By turning refuse into manure and salving old tins and paper, the Glasgow Corporation last year obtained a revenue of £14,000.

Dr. Hindenburg.

In accordance with the unanimous proposal of all the departments of the Technical High Schools of the German State, von Hindenburg has been made a Honorary Doctor of all German Technical High Schools, in recognition of his services to the Fatherland, and of his systematic application and promotion of the spirit of German inventiveness.—Wireless Press.

Italian Wheat Crop.

It is announced that the wheat crop this year totals 4,800,000 tons, which is 600,000 tons, less than the average yearly crop. Italy will have to import about two million tons, of wheat.—

Electric Magnet.

A method of using the electric magnet under water has been devised in Japan, and promises to be of great assistance in locating sunken vessels.

An Ingenious Device to Stop Motor Thefts.

One of the most effective devices to catch motor thieves was exhibited by Messrs. S. Morgan and Co., in Long Acre in London. The invention provides for the sounding of a loud gong immediately the car is moved. This continues all the while the car is in motion. The box containing the gong is fitted with a Yale lock.

Labour M.P.'s 17 Children.

Mr. Arthur Hayday, Labour M.P. for West Nottingham, who was cheered by the House of Commons last year when he stated that he was the proud father of 16 children, has just been presented with number 17, a fine girl.

Export of Hides from India (Pre-War.)

Exports of Hides and Skins in thousands of Rupees.

Raw Hides.

	1909-10	1913-14
Germany	2,03,07	3,06,61
Holland	9,06	29,35
Austria-Hungary	91,24	1,84,41
Italy	70,09	84,46
Spain	51,09	44,46
United States	3585	1,04,67
United Kingdom	30,97	24,85
Belgium	1,21	14,56
France	4,92	10,42
Other Countries	15,15	25,61
Total	5,12,65	8,29,60
Raw Skins.		
United States	3,59,67	2,50,23
France	26,32	18,56
United Kingdom	27,88	22,41
Holland	12,49	23,77
Germany	8,76	11,60
Other Countries	17,34	12,47
Total	4,52,46	3,39,04
Dressed and Tannned Hides.		
United Kingdom	1,37,62	1,54,64
Egypt	1,65	68
Other Countries	5,10	3,47
Total	1,44,37	1,58,79
Dressed and Tanned Skins		
United Kingdom	1,95,31	2,10,56
United States	30,52	30,46
Japan	7,96	13,25
Other Countries	18,69	9,52
Total	2,52,48	2,63,79

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

There was not much business passing in the jute share market although prices remained fairly steady. Coals were not in much request. In the miscellaneous section the Central Provinces Cement were in inquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Meetouria 18, North Laikdih 11-10, Patmohna 24.

Jute:—Auckland 588, Barnagore 214, Benjamin 1-6 prem, Belvedere 547 s.l., Dalhousie 365, Fort Gloster 1,615 s.l., Fort William 500, Gourepore, 1,225 s.l., Howrah 33-8, Kamarhatty 1,009, Kanknarrah 780, Lansdowne 183, Northbrook 76-8, Reliance 55-6.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 1-8 prem, Acme Oil 10-12, Bengal Eaarating Gas c.p., Bengal Brass ,17 Bengal Flour 597 s.l., Behar Rice -0-14, British Ceylon Corporation 27-12, Britania Engineering 17-6, Buxa Timber 15-4, Central Province Portland Cement 15-4, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 11-4, Fort William Flour 93-8 Home Fire 17-8, Indian Engineering and 22-... prem, Nidhuanee Zemindary 181 Premier Oil 90-8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 28, Rajshai Tannery 13-4, Sahara Fire & marine Insurance 12, Thermovecuft India 12 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 67-8 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-6 to Rs. 67-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-14 to Rs. 68-6.

Act of Indemnity.

(A NOTE BY MR. C. R. DAS.)

The recent announcement by his Excellency, the Viceroy, makes it incumbent on us to examine the nature and limits of an Act of Indemnity. It has been asserted by the Anglo-Indian Press that the promulgation of Martial Law is invariably followed, when Martial Law comes to an end, by an Act of Indemnity. It is necessary to dispose of this fiction at the very outset. The Duke of Newcastle, when Colonial Secretary, objected to the statement in the Colonial Act of Indemnity passed after the existence of Martial Law in St. Vincent in 1862 that "the proclamation of Martial Law had been lawfully issued" on the ground that "the proclamation was right and necessary, but was not strictly lawful, and to declare it so would be to endanger a most important constitutional principle. In proclaiming Martial Law, the executive authority in fact declares itself obliged, for the protection of the community, to neglect the law, trusting to the Legislature to relieve all who in obedience to constituted authority may have acted in the defence of the public safety from the consequence of so doing. The Indemnity contained in the second clause is too wide. It would enable a person to escape punishment for the most wanton and unjustifiable acts, even to homicide, if it could be shown that he had been in any wise engaged in suppressing or endeavouring to suppress the insurrection." (Code 11. 511.) So in 1867 Lord Carvarvon, when Colonial Secretary, refused to recommend for the royal assent on enactment of Antique, making it legal for the Government to proclaim Martial Law. Mr. G. C. Phillimore, an accomplished writer on the subject, said in a paper which he contributed to the journal of comparative legislation that "Colonial Secretaries have frequently refused to recommend for the royal assent Colonial Acts of Indemnity." Indeed, the traditional attitude of the Colonial Office may be seen from the following circular letter, which was issued to the Governors of Colonies:—

"An enactment which purports to invest the Executive Government with permanent power of suspending the ordinary law of the Colony, of removing the known safeguards of life and property, and legalising in advance such measures as may be deemed conductive to order by the military officers charged with the suppression of disturbances, is entirely at variance with the spirit of English Law. If its existence can in any way be justified, it can only be because there exists such a state of established insecurity as renders it necessary, for the safety and confidence of the well-disposed, that in times of national emergency the Government shall possess this extraordinary facility for the suppression of armed rebellion; but, whatever apprehensions or disturbances may exist in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, it is certain that no such chronic insecurity prevails in any of them, and in no colony therefore should the power be given by the present law to the Governor of Antigua be suffered to continue. . . . In giving you these instructions, Her Majesty's Government must not be supposed to convey an absolute prohibition of all recourse to Martial Law under stress of great emergencies, and in anticipation of an Act of Indemnity. The justification, however, of such a step must rest on the pressure of the moment; and the Governor cannot by any instructions be relieved from the obligation of deciding for himself under that pressure whether the responsibility of proclaiming Martial Law, is or is not greater than refraining from doing so." (Code ii, 667.)

JUSTIFICATION OF NECESSITY.

No reasonable person will deny that in an emergency, when the whole fabric of Government is threatened, the State is entitled to protect itself by having recourse to Martial Law. When there is no order, there can be no law, and the only law that will guide the persons in authority is the law of necessity. Just as necessity justifies Martial Law, so it must justify the duration of it and the methods adopted for administering Martial Law. And when it has been established (but not before) that this supreme and paramount necessity did exist and that the methods adopted were not in excess of what was strictly necessary for restoring peace and the authority of law, the State is entitled and even bound to protect its servants by passing an Act of Indemnity. The true scope of an Act of Indemnity is to legalise that which was illegal, but which was necessary for the restoration of law and order. "It seems to be plainly within the competence of the Legislature", said Willes, J., in the celebrated case of Phillips v. Eyre (L. R. 6, Q. B. 1 at 17), "which could have authorized by antecedent legislation the acts done as necessary or proper for preserving the public peace, upon a due consideration of the circumstances to adopt and ratify like acts, when done, or, in the language of the law under consideration, to enact that they shall be 'made and declared lawful and confirmed.' Such is the effect of the Act of Indemnity in question."

The power of a Legislature to pass an Act of Indemnity is therefore undoubted, but it is a power which can only be exercised when two essential conditions have been satisfied, namely, first, that there was a supreme and paramount necessity which justified the promulgation of Martial Law and, secondly, that excesses of authority were not committed in the administration of Martial Law. Indeed the Acts of Indemnity in England have always been purposely framed so as to give Parliamentary sanction only to such acts as have bona fides and of necessity been done to meet the demands of the emergency justifying the proclamation of Martial Law, and it has been held that such an Act, as invariably framed in England, does not protect persons who have been exercising Martial Law from criminal liability for any excess of authority committed by them, on the ground that these are not justified by necessity. See Wright v. Fitzgerald, 27, State Trials, p. 765.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

It will be necessary to take an Act of Indemnity passed by the British Parliament to illustrate my meaning. After the rising of 1715, the British Parliament passed an Act of Indemnity "to indemnify such persons who have acted in defence of His Majesty's person and Government, and for the preservation of the public peace of the kingdom", and it provided as follows:—"Whereas in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, as well in the time of, as before the unnatural Rebellion, which begun in or about the months of September or October in the same year, divers Lord-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs of Corporations, Constables and other officers and persons well-affected to His Majesty and his Government, in order to preserve our ancient happy establishment, and the peace of this Kingdom, and suppress and put an end to the said rebellion, apprehended and put into custody, and imprisoned several criminals and several persons, who they suspected, might disturb the public peace, or foment or promote riots, tumults, rebellions, or evil designs against the Government, and also seized and used several horses, arms and other things, and also pressed divers horses, carts and carriages for the service of the public; and did for the purposes aforesaid enter into the houses and possessions of several persons; and did quarter and cause to be quartered divers soldiers and others in the houses of divers persons; and did divers acts which would not be justified by the strict forms of law, *and yet were necessary, and so much for the service of the public, that they ought to be justified by Act of Parliament*, and the persons by whom they were transacted ought to be indemnified: be it therefore enacted, all personal actions, etc., *for anything done in order to suppress the Rebellion in* 1715 *shall be discharged.*"

It is manifest from a mere perusal of this Statute that the two essential conditions for an Act of Indemnity are, first, that the acts done were necessary and for the service of the public; and secondly, that the acts done were in order to suppress the rebellion and not in excess of what was strictly necessary to suppress the rebellion. As regards the first condition, there can be no doubt. As regards the second, the weighty observations of Mr. Justice Chamberlain in his charge to the jury in the case of Wright v. Fitzgerald (27. State Trials, pp. 765 at 766) may be cited: "It is required", said his Lordship, "that he should not exceed the necessity which gave him the power; and that he should show, in his justification, that he had used every possible means to ascertain the guilt which he had punished; and, above all, no deviation from the common principles of humanity should appear in his conduct."

The principles being well-established, it is necessary next to enquire whether it is possible for the Indian Legislature to declare, before the Committee appointed by the Governor-General in Council has reported to that Council, first, that there was a justifying necessity for the promulgation of Martial Law; and, secondly, that the acts done in the administration of Martial Law were not in excess of their powers. His Excellency in his recent speech in the Council said: "After disorders involving a great upheaval of normal conditions, such an enquiry as I have just announced is one inevitable consequence. The second and no less necessary sequel in the passing of an Act indemnifying these officers of the Government, who were called upon to undertake the onerous and ungrateful task of restoring order, and the validating of such acts as the stress of circumstances required. Whatever the findings of the Commission may be, such a measure would be necessary, and in justice to our officers, we are bound to indemnify them at the earliest convenient moment."

THE PLACE OF ENQUIRY.

I quite agree that an enquiry is inevitable after the recent events in the Punjab, but I would add that such an enquiry in the past has always included an enquiry into the necessity of Martial Law and that the enquiry has always been held by the British Parliament and not by the Government responsible for the promulgation of Martial Law. I will give two instances. The Ceylon rising of 1845 led to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to enquire into the proceedings under Martial Law, before which the Judge-Advocate-General, Sir David Dundas, gave evidence. After the period of Martial Law in Jamaica, a Parliamentary Commission was sent to the island which, after an exhaustive investigation into all the circumstances of the execution of Martial Law, reported that the declaration of Martial Law was justifiable, the proceedings were rebellious and of deep design, and that the Commissioners fully approved of the conduct of the Governors and officers in the prompt measures which they have been that Martial Law was continued longer than was necessary, and the punishments that were inflicted were excessive in the later stages, and that much that was lamentable might have been avoided if clear and precise instruction had been given for the regulation of these engaged in suppressing the rebellion and as regards Gordon, (who was shot after a trial by Court Martial) they were of opinion that the express evidence forthcoming did not appear to be sufficient to establish the charge against him, and that there was no widespread conspiracy to which he was privy. On these findings, which were concurred in by Mr. Cardwall, the Colonial Secretary, criminal proceedings were brought by the Crown against Governor Eyre and General Nelson.

I ask, is there any precedent for a Committee of Enquiry being appointed by a Government responsible for the promulgation of Martial Law. The question at issue is, did the Government of India act rightly or with discretion in promulgating Martial Law in the Punjab. The Government of India concedes that an enquiry is necessary, but says, "we shall ourselves, appoint the Committee of Enquiry and the Committee of Enquiry must report to us." We are now told that the Government of India will merely act as the post office and that the report will really be considered by the Secretary of State for India. That may be so, and it must be admitted that this is a distinct improvement. But the precedure adopted by the Government will still prevent the British Parliament from effectively having its voice heard on the report of the Committee and suggesting such measures as ought to be taken on the report.

DANGER OF PREMATURE ASSUMPTION.

In the second place, is it open to the Committee on the terms of reference to find that there was no justification at all for the promulgation of Martial Law or that, if there was such a justification, it was continued longer than was necessary and that the punishments that were inflicted were excessive, and that, as regards persons or some of them or any of them who have been executed or imprisoned in the administration of Martial Law, the express evidence forthcoming did not appear to be sufficient to establish the charges against these persons or some of them or any of them and that there was no widespread conspiracy to which they or some of them or any of them were or was privies or privy?

It it is not open to the Committee to arrive at these findings, then the terms of reference are clearly defective, and the enquiry itself will constitute one of these melancholy jokes which the Government of India knews how to perpetarate. But on a careful reading of the speech of the Viceroy and from the fact that the Government has refused to answer some of the most pertinent questions put by Pundit Madan Mohan Mayavya on the ground that they will form the subject of investigation by the Committee, it will appear that the Committee will have power to go into the whole question relating to the necessity for, and the administration of, Martial Law in the Punjab. If this view be correct, is it open to the Government of India to solemnly declare in their Bill of Indemnity that there was necessity for the premulgation of Martial Law in the Punjab (such a declaration being a necessary declaration in every Act of Indemnity)

when it is open to the Committee to come to an exactly opposite conclusion? Is it open to the Government of India to solemnly indemnify all persons who have taken part in the administration of Martial Law in the Punjab, when it is open to the Committee to come to the conclusion that excesses have been committed in the administration of Martial Law and that the express evidence forthcoming did not appear to be sufficient to establish the charges against some of the persons who have been executed or imprisoned by those responsible for the Martial Law administration? In my view only one answer can be given to these questions.

Two courses, and only two, were open to the Government of India. They might have taken up the position that there was complete justification for the promulgation, duration, and administration of Martial Law. They might have said, "we have satisfied ourselves that there was overwhelming necessity for Martial Law and for the methods that were adopted for administering it, and we decline to have our administration enquired into by any Committee whatever." That position would have been politically indefensible, but bureaucratically unassailable; but still it was open to them to take up this position. If they had taken up this position, it was not only entitled to, but indeed bound in honour at once to pass an Act of Indemnity, the conditions precedent for such an Act being shown to exist so far as the Government of India is concerned. But this is not the position that has been taken up by the Government. It does indeed protest that there was complete justification for Martial Law and the administration thereof; but it concedes and invites and enquiry into the whole question relating to the recent events in the Punjab. It concedes therefore (if I have correctly understood the function of the Committee) that it will be open to the Committee to differ completely from the vice of the Government of India. What justification is there for the Government to proceed with an Indemnity Bill at this stage, before the Committee has made its report to the Government of India?

CONCLUSION.

The view which I earnestly press upon the Government of India is this: The true scope of the Act of Indemnity is to legalise illegalities only when it has been shown that there was paramount necessity for the perpetration of these illegalities, and only so much illegality (and not one jot or iota more) as was essentially necessary in the circumstances. You may say, but, if you take up that position, then dismiss the Committee which you yourself have set up in utter disregard of every constitutional precedent and act, as courageous men, on your own responsibility. But it is not fair to the country, it is not fair to the Committee, it is not fair to yourselves to appoint a committee and then proceed to deliver the following messages to the Committee through the instrumentality of an Act of Indemnity: "If you agree with us, well and good. If not, so much the worse for your verdict, because we have formed our opinion on the materials before us and we decline altogether to consider your verdict."

SIND LETTER.

TRANSFERRING SIND COLLEGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 19.

The Sind College Board which governs the only private College in Sind—the fruit almost entirely of nearly 35 years of non-official endeavour—passed sometime ago a resolution rejecting the official proposal that Mr. Hampton, a youth of about 25 years, should be appointed Principal of the D. J. Sind College, while a competent Indian Professor who had already served the College for 25 years and acted as Vice-Principal and Principal on different occasions was to be passed over even during the brief period of war-time. The Commissioner in Sind's active sympathies in favour of Mr. Hampton were no secret for, being also the ex-officio President of the College Board, he followed the unusual course of addressing a special letter to the members of the Board on the question which letter was laid before the Board later on. Sudden changes came about in the elections of representatives of the officialised District Local Boards on the College Board and a man of the calibre of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri came to be replaced and by an official representative and some of the members elected by these district local boards were found to be innocent of the English language. It was alleged by some papers at the time that by a strange coincidence some jo-hukum members of the Board found themselves at a dinner at Government House the night before the meeting, while those known to be confirmed opponents of the proposal were not equally fortunate. At the meeting of the Board the proposal was carried in the teeth of opposition. The papers took up the matter and very fortunately the Government of Bombay took in the situation and replied that Mr. Hampton had ceased to be available. Soon after the independent section of the Board succeeded in carrying by a bare majority, a proposition altering the constitution of the Standing Committee of the Board so that the majority of its Governments could be elected by the Board and not appointed by the Government as heretofore. The Government in response to the changing spirit of the times approved of the change, although this second defeat did not sweeten the temper of Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner in Sind. For all these years the Commissioner in Sind and the Judicial Commissioner of Sind were ex-officio President and Vice-President of the Board. The Board carried by a majority, a proposition recommending that the Vice-President should be elected by the Board, but they did not lay it down that he must be a non-official. This extremely moderate proposal was supported even by some of the more independent of the members nominated on the Board by the Commissioner in Sind himself. This was perhaps the last straw. The Commissioner in forwarding that resolution to Government evidently wrote strongly against it and utilized the occasion for making an onslaught on the Board for its sinfulness in suggesting small progressive changes in tune with the times, and proposed to Government (without even first consulting the Board or the donors) that the College should rather be taken up by Government. To support this proposal the Commissioner has made unfounded allegations about the incompetence of the staff of the College and want or inadequacy of corporate life, facility for games and *esprit de corps*. I understand that the Principal of the College in his note on the subject has completely smashed up these arguments showing them to be *without any foundation* in fact. I am also reliably informed that sometime ago it was Mr. Lawrence himself who moved and carried a proposition in the Standing Committee or the Board against the transfer of the College to Government. Since that time, particularly since 1916, when he became President of the Board he had many opportunities of attempting to point out the alleged defects in the College but it is rather curious that he should have suddenly come upon them when communicating to Government the proposal of the Board that its Vice-President at least should be appointed by itself.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Hyderabad Municipality was held on Wednesday last and in the absence of Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, the Vice-President of the Municipality had to preside. The fact that he was elected Vice-President with the support of a large block of nominated members who number as many as 15 did not make up for his inability to understand either the various points of order raised by members in the English language or fellow that part of the debate which was not carried on in his mother-tongue. That he had entered the Municipality for the first time and had no experience or knowledge of civic affair was a further disability. Some items were gone through mostly those which were absolutely non-contentious. He, however, was so embarrassed by repeated requests for decisions on points of orders and his own views as Chairman on various matters coming up for discussion, that the meeting of the Corporation degenerated into an informal committee meeting with considerable talk across the table until one member moved an adjournment complaining that order was not being maintained by the Chairman nor points of order raised properly answered. The adjournment was carried and the meeting broke up. The sooner the Municipality changes its Vice-President the better.

LAHORE'S PRESENT OF PURSE TO MR GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The people of Lahore are collecting funds to present Mr. Gandhi with a purse on the occasion of this fifty-first birthday. The purse will be sent to Mr. Gandhi at Bombay.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the establishment of a jam and pickle factory at Coonoor on a proposal formulated by Sir Frederick Nicholson.

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(ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY)

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EDITED BY MR. CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

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THREATED TURKISH DISMEMBERMENT.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SUPPORTS AGA KHAN MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The Honorary Secretary of the Anjumani-i-Islamia has sent the following cablegram to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Yakub Hassan, London:—

"Amritsar Mussalmans warmly support Aga Khan memorial against Tukish dismemberment."

The following telegram was also sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Anjuman-i-Islamia representing Amritsar Mussalmans warmly support the Aga Khan memorial against the Tukish dismehberment submitted to the Prime Minister, London."

KALIPHATE AND TURKISH INTEGRITY.

NON-BRAHMIN'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

At a meeting of the non-Brahmins held on Saturday at the "Justice" office, resolutions were passed emphatically re-affirming the need for communial representation through communal electorates and disapproving the suggestion to refer the question of communial representation back to the Madras Government, as that Government had already expressed its opinion on it.

Another resolution expressing strongly in favour of preservation of the *Kaliphate* and the integrity of Turkish Empire was also passed.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS FOR AUGUST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

In the trade returns for August, 1919, published by the Department of Statistics, Indian imports amounted to £10,769,000, an increase of £2,491,000 and exports (including re-exports) to £17,861,000, an increase of £1,134,000, as compared with the corresponding months of 1918.

There was a large decrease in exports of food, drink and tobacco amounting to £2,812,000 mainly due to smaller shipments of foodgrains, and tea and articles wholly or mainly manufactured, also decreased by £336,000, but raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured showed a large increase of £4,345,000 owing to larger shipments of new cotton seeds and hides and skins raw.

During August of the pre-war year, 1913, imports amounted to £10,754,000 and exports including re-exports to £1,173,000.

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SIR M. O'DWYER'S LEGACY!

PUNITIVE POLICE AT LAHORE!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The "Tribune" writes:—"We understand from a reliable source that the Punjab Government have under consideration the establishment of a punitive police at Lahore, which will probably cost the citizens a lakh of rupees a year. The question came up recently before a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee in an indirect form, when a request was made to the President to represent to Sir Edward Maclagan that no such police force should be posted at Lahore as no damage to property public or private was done here. Moreover the location of a punitive police here will certainly remind the people of the bitter and regrettable events of the Martial Law period and would hinder the process of reconciliation. So far as our information goes, the idea did not originate with the present Lieutenant-Governor, but was suggested by his predecessor at a time when the public situation was causing anxiety and public situation was causing ment and panic. As at present, however, complete tranquility is restored, it would hardly be advisable or even prudent to create a feeling of resentment among the people that all is not yet over and that there is still a period of suffering to be faced. We appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor whose policy of clemency and conciliation has been widely appreciated to abandon the idea of posting a punitive force in Lahore.

INDEMNITY BILL.

INDEFENSIBLE AND UNREASONABLE.

Indefensible.

"The Hindu":—The Indemnity Bill was introduced yesterday in the Imperial Council notwithstanding all the agitation against it throughout the country. Lord Chelmsford has fixed the coping stone to his administration by this flagrant defiance of public opinion and a sublime disregarded to the dictates of justice and reasonableness. Sir William Vincent's speech in introducing the Bill is a medley of palpable absurdities and inconsistencies. He is reported at first to have dwelt at length on the necessity of declaring Martial Law to cope with certain situations that had arisen in the Punjab, but later on it is said he did not wish to argue the point whether Martial Law was necessary in the Punjab or not because to do so would be unfair to the Committee of Enquiry. It is quite clear that he is inextricably on the horns of a dilemma. The preamble to the Bill declares that it was necessary to declare Martial Law in the Punjab. It is ridiculous in the extreme that a statement of this sort which forms the *raison d'etre* of the Bill should not be discussed in the Council. At the same time the so-called Commission of Enquiry would become functus *officio* if the Legislature should affirm before the Commission begins its work that there was urgent necessity for the proclamation of Martial Law. Then comes Sir William's third statement that whether Martial Law was necessary or not, it was the duty of the Government to see that their officers were not penalised in any way in carrying out their own orders. That is the gist of the whole business. It is to save its own face that the Government has embarked upon this legislation. In a moment of panic it declares Martial Law in the Punjab and gives *carte lanche* to its agents to deal with the people in all manner of blood-curdling acts. The reign of law which used to be the distinguishing mark of British administration ceased to exist, and gave place to a reign of terror. The Viceroy has taken the responsibility of declaring Martial Law upon himself, and it does not stand to reason or common sense or the elementary principles of justice that a Legislative Council, which is only an enlarged edition of the Executive Government with the Viceroy as its head, should give the stamp of legislative retrospective validity to the excesses committed during the Martial Law administration. The Government have refused to answer most of the searching interpellations put by the Hon. Pandit Malaviya in respect of the Punjab atrocities, on the ground that they will form the subject of the enquiry. The answers to them would give adequate grounds for considering whether an Indemnity Act should be passed and in what terms. As the Commission of Enquiry is pending, the position of the Government in introducing an Indemnity Bill is a wholly indefensible one. Its introduction into the Council four months after the proclamation of Martial Law was withdrawn is also of curious significance. It synchronises with the time when the British Parliament is in recess. The matter had been kept a profound secret in this country till a short time ago and although the Secretary of State and his Council must have been in possession of the information, we have not heard that it leaked out in England sufficiently for questions being put about it in Parliament. It is now clear that Parliament would hear about the Indemnity measure only after it has been passed into law. We do not know who is the author of this clever piece of political engineering. It has without doubt proved to be a most effective one and it shows what heavy odds are before the people of this country in getting a measure of common justice.

"Invalid and unreasonable."

"The Leader":—What is to be said of the wisdom, the statesmanship and foresight of a Government which so soon after the defiance of public opinion which, on its own admission, led to most regrettable incidents, again proposes to proceed with a measure which has met with universal opposition, and the postponement of which until after the results of the enquiry are known, is not likely to prejudice any one. The strong public objection to the passing of the Indemnity Bill now is based on grounds the validity and reasonableness of which no fair minded man can deny. Its passage in the face of such opposition and reasoned protests will furnish conclusive proof to the people that the Government of India is playing the part of a strong partisan, and that it cannot be expected to deal fairly and impartially with the report of the Committee of Enquiry it has appointed in consultation with the Secretary of State. The announcement of the intention to introduce the indemnifying bill has by itself produced grave doubts as to the *bona fides* of the enquiry. If this was due to lack of imagination there is still time to reconsider the position. A crowning mistake was committeed in the passing of the Rowlatt Act. Is there to be a repetition of it? It is hardly consistent with a policy of reconciliation to bring forward untimely measures and exasperate all shades of public opinion. Howsoever one may deprecate excited utterances and counsel moderation, human nature cannot be so entirely changed, even by ruthless repression, as to lose the faculty of feeling acutely over a question which touches the innermost chord. In the case of the Punjab, the people do not claim any new right, nor do they want that those who were really guilty of disturbances should escape punishment, as some Anglo-Indian papers are trying to prove. What they want is strict and impartial justice.

"Merciless."

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—If after every declaration and administration of Martial Law in India, an Indemnity Bill of such a sweeping character can be passed, we are aghast to think what may not be done to the population in the Martial Law area. The life, honour and property of no man, however, innocent is safe in such an area. The only check on the officers, soldiers and other persons from indulging in brutal and unnecessary violence is the consciousness that they might be held accountable for their doings when order was restored and when they would be called upon to justify their conduct. But an Indemnity Bill of such a character removes at once this salutary check.

But the Indemnity Bill while it is extremely generous to the officers and other persons who might have been concerned in the affair, is merciless upon the other party, namely, the victims of Martial Law.

"Wrong in Principale."

"New India":—We have already expressed our opinion that the Indemnity Bill is wrong— wrong in principle and certainly premature, even if valid certainly premature, even if valid defence be found for the principle. The text of the Bill—published in yesterday's issue of "New India" gives us no cause for changing our opinion. The point at issue is simple. Sir William Vincent, in his speech on Friday last, seems to be under the impression—the report of his speech has obviously become confused in transmission—that the Government of India must be guarded against the insinuation that they are "not able to discharge their duties," and that the fact of their having had a "proionged consultation with the Secretary of State," who himself had appointed the present Commission of Enquiry, was a sufficient ground for regarding any objection to the Commission as nothing short of *lese majeste* and any effort to get rid of it an act of desecration. India, on the other hand, simply looks at the terrible state of affairs which has been existing in the Punjab during the last six months or so. Sir William Vincent himself tells us that the Government "deplored the loss of life during the recent disturbances." India is aghast at the disclosures made through the questions of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. But India passes no judgment. All she demands is that wherever injustice has been done, all possible reparation shall be made, and that a recurrence of the tragedy shall be made impossible by the due punishment of all who have been found guilty by a competent and impartial tribunal.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN VIEW.

'Ditcher' writes in "Capital":

I have always thought well of Sir Sankaran Nair for having resigned his righ office as a protest agianst certain measures of the Simla regime, and in particular against the abuse (not the use) of martial law in the Punjab. What this abuse has resulted in, we all see from the wholesale reduction of sentences which were passed on the various accused as a result of the recent trials, the expression of concern which it has aroused in the Privy Council for possible miscarriages of justices, and the obvious anxiety of the Viceregal *entourage* to secure the safety of the "strong men of the Punjab' by a measure of indemnity for past acts. It is argued in favour of the proposed Bill in the Supreme Council that it is merely a repetition of the usual English practice in such cases, which has been followed in India, since the Act of Indemnity was passed to cover the events of 1857. But there have been cases when Parliament has refused to ratify acts of individuals, and in any case there can be no comparison between the ratification of an English governing body, capable of defeating a ministerial measure at any time, and the ratification of an Indian bureaucracy which is secured from defeat by the inevitable majority. The clemency of the Maclagan administration may be an indication of British justice struggling to assert itself, or it may indicate the unwillingness of one Englishman to attorn to another from mere motives of policy; whatever its nature, the fact is there to show how slow is the judicial mind in India to realize that there is such a thing as moderation and sobriety in the administration of martial law, even though as Lord Haldane has quaintly remarked, it be no law at all. Lord Sinha while recognizing one outstanding flaw at least in the Punjab trials, fell into a curious error when he urged in favour of the judges concerned, that the prescribed procedure left them no opinion in dealing with batches of people, whose guilt obviously depended upon evidence necessrily hastily adduced and hastily considered. No trial under martial law is tolerable only on the pretext that the rigours of the Indian Penal Code have been complied with.

"UNTIMELY AND UNWARRANTED."

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 16.

Under the auspices of the local Home Rule League, a public meeting was held last evening on the Tilak ground, when Mr. Dalsyabhai Kalyanji presided. The president after having briefly dwelt upon the Imperial policy regarding Turkey, Fiji, and South Africa spoke at length upon the Punjab affairs. Resolutions protesting against the policy adopted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and Lord Chelmsford, expressing the sympathy of the people of Surat at the sufferings of their Punjab brethren, appealing the people of Surat and the districts, to collect funds for the relief of their fellow-brethren in the Punjab, showing their disappointment at the announcement made by the Viceroy regarding the Commission of Enquiry, were unanimously adopted. Another important resolution that was passed by the meeting was in connection with the Indemnity Bill introduced in the Viceregal Council. The Bill was characterised as untimely and unwarranted and the meeting expressed their emphatic protest against the introduction of such a bill. Resolutions in the Imperial policy regarding Turkey and South Africa were also unanimously carried. Among those that took part in the proceedings were Messrs. M. B. Shoth, Alibhai Hamdani, Dayalji, and Kuverji Mehta.

SIR HAYAT'S COUNCIL SPEECH

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

INDEMNITY BILL CONDEMNED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

A telegram has been sent by the Indian Association, Lahore, to the Viceroy, and copies have been sent to the Home Member, Mr. Shafi, to the Punjab Government and various non-official members of the Imperial Council, entering their emphatic protest against the statement made by Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, at the recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, that the people of the Punjab did not want a Commission of Enquiry into the happenings of April last. As a matter of fact, entire province demands searching investigation by an Imperial Commission unconnected with the administration of the country. The fact that a public meeting of protest cannot be held owing to ordinances and official orders should not be misconstrued.

They wish further to give expression to the strongly felt public opinion in the Punjab, that passing of the proposed Indemnity Bill, at the present stage, will not only be premature, but also prejudicial to the conduct of a proper enquiry. There will be ample time for the enactment of a law for the protection of officials after the Commission of Enquiry has pronounced its verdict as to the necessity of the declaration of martial law and the justification of the measures and methods adopted in its working. The Punjab public feel that in any case there is absolutely no justification for validating sentences illegally passed by martial law commissions and officers. They pray that the Government will be pleased to abandon the Bill for the present.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regret and disgust I have read the grossly inaccurate accounts in some of the Indian papers of the attempts made in England by representative Indians to secure unanimity. I wish such controversy had been reserved till the return of the Deputations to India, but as the statements already published are likely to mislead the Indian public I deem it my duty to write this letter, giving a short account of the question. Since I arrived in London, I have not known or heard of any attempt hitherto made by the delegates of the Moderate deputation individually or collectively towards conciliation. I heard that several attempts were made on behalf of the Congress deputation who I was told were ever ready and willing to secure united action and were prepared to refer the matter by cable to the All-India Congress Committee if the Moderate deputation could see their way to come to some terms. When I reached London Congress deputations had given up the question in despair. Soon after I landed I saw the Hon. Mr. Patel and asked him to invite the Moslem League deputations to meet his deputation. He did so immediately and we met in the Congress deputation office and it was decided that the two deputations should as far as possible work in co-operation. I may mention here Mr. Tilak's Home Rule League deputation was already working in co-operation with the Congress deputation. The three deputations were anxious to secure the co-operation of the All-India Home Rule League deputation, but this was found impossible as Mr. C. P. Ayer was the only member of that deputation and he farnkly declared that he did not hold the views of the majority of the members of his League. I was told that before I reached London Mrs. Besant had made an attempt to bring together the Congress, the Moderate and her own deputations on her own terms, which were not acceptable to either of the first two deputations. Mr. Heron Isaacs and Mr. Horniman have now joined the All-India Home Rule League deputation and as they represent the majority view, it is certain that deputation will work in co-operation with the other three deputations. I find it stated in some Indian papers that Mr. Tilak's advice was not heeded by the members of the Congress deputation, otherwise unity could have been secured. This is a lie. Attemp's were made by Mr. Patel more than by anyone else to induce the various deputations to come together. I challenge all members of the Moderate deputation, whether they or any of them have hitherto made any attempt on the contrary, is it not true that offers of the Hon. Mr. Patel in that direction have been treated with contempt and ridicule by the Moderate Deputation. I give you an instance. A few days after I arrived I got a letter from Mr. Patel stating that it was both desirable and possible for the various deputations to take an united action at least in regard to the situation in India generally and the Punjab in particular and requesting me to attend the meeting to consider the question. I have still got the letters which I shall publish if there is any controversy over this letter. Similar letters were addressed by Mr. Patel to all the members of all the deputations. On the day of the meeting, all the deputations except the Moderate deputation attended The common courtesy of a reply to the invitation was found wanting. The meeting was adjourned to another day in the hope that the Moderate deputation might see their way to attend. At the adjourned meeting they neither turned up nor replied. We were informed by someone of us who had met casually a member of the Moderate deputation that they had decided not to join us. This is not all. A few days after that Mr. Patel and I considered the matter again whereupon Mr. Patel undertook to make one more attempt. He went to two members (who shall remain nameless for the present) of the Moderate deputation and begged of them to reconsider the matter. They mentioned certain serious obstacles in the way of the Moderate deputation to co-operate with the Congress deputation. Mr. Patel has refused to tell even those objections as they were mentioned to him in confidence. He assured the two gentlemen that he was in a position to remove those objections and in fact undertook to do so. The two gentlemen asked Mr. Patel's consent to allow them to state to their deputation that he (Mr. Patel) had undertaken to remove the objections. Mr. Patel agreed and the matter was again placed before the Moderate deputation with the result that the deputation was equally discredited and the proposition of the two gentlemen was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Surendrath. Mr. Chintamani thereupon wrote to Mr. Patel to say that his deputation had decided not to join the Congress deputation on the Punjab question. Under these circumstances I leave it to your readers to judge whether it is not grossly misleading if not a malicious lie to say that Mr. Patel or any other member of the Congress deputation exerted himself against reconciliation. Efforts of Mr. Patel for any reasonable compromise are too well-known in London Indian circles, and the Indians here also are fully aware that his overtures in that direction were not only not responded to but sometimes treated with contempt by our Moderate friends. By the way the Moderates treated Mr. Montagu to lunch last week and the question whether other deputations should be invited was discussed in a meeting of the Moderate deputation with the result that it was never tried. Thus the Moderate party is, it seems, determined not to have anything to do with the Congressmen or Moslem League even socially.

I have many more things to say but I do not desire to do so for the present.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. BHURGRI.

Princes' Hotel,
St. James,
London, Aug. 23.

'30TH MARCH RIOT CASE."

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S EVIDENCE.

GRATUITOUS NATURE OF PROVOCATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 16.

The "30th March Riot Case" defence evidence included Swami Shradhanandji, Lala Shankarlal, Professor Indarji and Rai Sahib Kedarnath. Others also were examined to-day.

Swami Shradhanand's evidence was important, in so far as it went to show that the 30th March was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer and the consequent *hartal* which the witness described as a form of legitimate constitutional passive resistance. The object of such a general observance was to give expression to public protest against the Rowlatt Act. He further described how he toured round the city on the 30th March to see that nothing happened to mar the otherwise peaceful nature of the *hartal*.

Referring to the incident of the Gurkhas pointing eleven bayonets at his breast, he declared that there was not the least ground for the Gurkhas behaving in that fashion. It simply showed the gratuitous nature of the provocation.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA'S EFFORTS.

The next witness was Lala Shankarlal, who graphically described the elaborate steps taken by the Satyagraha Sabha to detail off volunteers to see that no force of any kind was used to induce people to observe *hartal*. Volunteers were appointed to keep peace and order in the town. The witness and Mr. Desai personally went and inspected the work of the volunteers, and on hearing of the disturbance at the railway station, went there to do what they could to control further disorder, but as they were leaving the station, hoping that all had been settled, they met an armoured car with machine-gun. They were again sent for at about 1 o'clock, and as they were on their way to the station, accompanied by a head constable present in the Court, they heard the report of firing near the Clock Tower and accordingly returned to have rule to leave the office instead of proceeding in the direction of the firing line.

Professor Indarji described the elaborate work designed for and carried out by the Satyagraha volunteers, whose duty was to see that no force was used in inducing people to observe *hartal*.

Other evidence simply supported this.

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THE INDEMNITY BILL.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CRUSHING ANALYSIS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening in Shantaram's Chawl, to protest against the Indemnity Bill and the appointment of the Punjab Enquiry Committee, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. There was a large audience present with a sprinkling of ladies.

On the motion of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, seconded by Mr. Desai, Mr. Baptista took the chair.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baptista thanked the audience for the honour done him to occupy the chair that evening. He said he could lay claim to only one of the compliments, which he candidly confessed, were more than he could justly claim, and that was that he was always ready to render any service to the city or the country which it was within his power to do so. Nevertheless, he felt it was not an easy task to preside on that occasion when the heart was broken by disappointments. He was one of those optimists who had formed the belief that the armistice would be the harbinger of a policy of conciliation in this country. It turned out to be a heralder of tribulation after all. The sorrows of India commenced with the Rowlatt Act, which was passed against the solid opposition of the people and at the present day they were witnessing the crowning act of the policy of blundering, in the Indemnity Bill before the Imperial Legislative Council. So far as this Bill was concerned, he wondered if the Government realized the gravity of the situation. It had provoked a storm of opposition, a chorus of censure in the press and on the platform. But it appeared that the Government had not yet learnt the unwisdom of passing any bill against the will of the people themselves.

A BREACH IN OPPOSITION!

At the present moment no doubt the Government had succeeded in making a breach in the solid wall of opposition, or rather, in boring two holes in that wall through which Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Sirdar Sunder Singh passed. (Shame.) The case of Sir Sirdar Sunder Singh called for pity. He found difficulty to go between the King and the country. His case reminded the speaker of the old story they had heard in their childhood, of an ass between two stacks of hay. However, Sirdar Sunder Singh managed to pass through the hole! (Laughter.) But the case of Sir Dinshaw Wacha was not such. Well, passing from that, the speaker asked if it was an act of statesmanship to pass the Indemnity Bill. Personally, he ventured to say it indicated the bankruptcy of statesmanship. There was not the slightest doubt that such an act, which pardoned the wrong-doer and deprived the innocent man of his rights to get his injury redressed, could only be calculated to deepen the distrust of the people in the Government. Now, one of the first and foremost necessities of a government was the restoration of lost confidence. The speaker wondered if the Government realized that they had lost confidence. People were prosecuted for sedition for bringing Government into disrepute, but in case of sedition they could not prove that Government had already lost their reputation.

RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

What he, the speaker, would like to impress upon the Government, was that its first duty was to restore lost confidence. Government might take it that people had lost confidence in it as could be seen when a gentleman like Sir William Vincent in the Council openly draws a distinction between the members of the Council. He said that there were some members who were hostile to Government, and some who were not. Such a statement of Sir William's was an insult to the memebrs of the Council, especially to the absent members of the Council. The distrust of the people will not only be deepened, but intensified by the very fact that the stalwarts were absent at the present moment from the Imperial Council. It appeared to him that Government were afraid to face the music of the stalwarts, and hence the indecent haste with which they were going to pass the Indemnity Bill. (Cheers.) It was explained on the side of the Government that this haste was due to the promise given that the officers acting under Martial Law would be protected. Somebody had suggested a suspension or postponement of the Bill as no officer had yet been sued. The Government contended that the sword of Damocles was hanging over the heads of the officers. This was the first time ever heard of Government's denouncing the scales of justice as the sword of Damocles. (Shame.)

AN UNWARRANTED PROMISE.

Proceeding, the speaker asked why that promise of protection to the officers was made at all. The Governor-General had no business to make a promise of that description, which merely encouraged acts of recklessness. Martial Law did not mean abandonment of justice. "Do what you think right and necessary and we shall pardon you, no matter what you do"? Such a promise, in the speaker's opinion, encouraged recklessness as had taken place in the Punjab and elsewhere. Any way, this promise of protection should not have been made at all, emphatically declared Mr. Baptista.

Apart from the promise, such an Act could not be justified by precedent. Sir George Lowndes stated that in all civilized countries an Act of Indemnity was the sequel of Martial Law. Mr. Baptista observed that precedents could not be applied to India, however suitable they might be to England. Secondly, precedents that might be good enough in the days of Normans surely could not be good enough for the present times. Yet Sir George Lowndes had the audacity to call to his aid Acts from the days of Normans. So far as precedents were concerned, he, the speaker, had no hesitation to say that no Parliament would tolerate an Indemnity Bill on the lines of the present Bill. He was sure they would not tolerate a wrong-doer being protected and an innocent man, deprived of all compensation for the wrongs done to him. He asserted that no civilided Cabinet in England at the present time could tolerate such an act. Sir George Lowndes would seem not to know how the world had progressed during the last three years.

NO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

The next point was, whatever the justification of the precedent, Mr. Baptista questioned the power of the present Legislature to pass such an Act. Parliament had no doubt conferred upon it power to pass laws for peace, order and good government of the country, but surely no power to pass laws indemnifying wrong-doers. The Bill presumed that some act had been committed, which was illegal. According to the ordinary law of peace, whatever might be the acts of the soldiers and officers, in suppressing rebellion and preventing atrocities, they were responsible, in law, for their acts, no matter what the occasion. To pass an Indemnity Bill was to protect a law-breaker. Could it be contended that Parliament empowered the Indian Legislature to pass such Acts as granted protection to law-breakers?

NECESSITY OF MARTIAL LAW QUESTIONED.

Then again, if there was one thing established more than another, it was this—The Act of Indemnity was founded upon the doctrine of the necessity for the proclamation of Martial Law. There had never been an Act of Indemnity passed in any civilized country where it was not assumed that there was necessity for Martial Law. But this had been questioned,—the necessity for the proclamation of Martial Law—in India. That their objections were well-founded, was because a Committee of Enquiry to investigate into the Punjab affairs had been appointed. Sir William Vincent said the passing of the Indemnity Bill would not affect the investigations or the report of the Committee. He would not argue the necessity for Martial Law, as he said that would be unfair. If a gentleman was reduced to such a confusion of thought, the only conclusion that could be come to, was that the Indemnity Act was founded upon something rotten at the bottom.

Mr. Baptista then criticised the comprehensive terms of the Bill covering the period, area and necessity of Martial Law, and said that another very extraordinary thing was the old plea of promise to support the officers' actions. Even in the old days no minister could go scot-free because he did certain things under command of the Sovereign. If he committed a murder, he was to swing himself on the gallows for his act. (Cheers.) That was the principle of responsibility. The Governor-General had no business to make such a promise as he did to the officers.

A CONTRAST.

If murders had been committed under the Governor-General's orders, those found guilty must be hanged. And what about the promiser himself? The principle of responsibility should not be abandoned so lightly. If the officers obey, they obey at their peril. If they are to be protected, they must be done so by an Act of Parliament. (Cheers.) Under the Indemnity Act, the Government could sue any one it pleased, but no one could sue the Government or its officers. What a contrast! When such excesses were committed by our own people, we and our leaders denounced them. But when the officers of Government commit them, the Government come forward to protect their officers. What a contrast again between the civilization of India and the civilisation of Europe!

The detainment of prisoners in gaol was being justified by Sir William Vincent on the intention of Government to propose such an Act. What a contempt of the Legislature! That alone would be sufficient for any one to vote against Government. Sir Dinshaw used to do so in the old days. Heaven alone knew what had come over him! However, "is it possible for any reasonable man to tolerate that a Government should pass a law to protect the law-breaker, imprison the innocent man, allow his imprisonment to continue, no matter how he was imprisoned?" demanded Mr. Baptista. Government had plenty of powers to prevent any danger to the safety of the Realm, from dangerous men. There was absolutely no necessity for passing such an Act of Indemnity, which prolonged the incarceration of men until such period as the Government might determine to release them. (Loud cheers.)

MR. VIBHAKAR.

He called upon Mr. N. B. Vibhakar to propose the first resolution which he did as under:—

WIDENING THE GULF.

Mr. N. B. Vibhaker proposed that:

(a) This public meeting, convened in Bombay under the joint auspices of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues, and the Bombay National Union,, is of opinion that the Indemnity Bill, introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, is ill-advised and premature, as it will have the effect of rendering futile the findings of the proposed Committee of inquiry relating to the situation in the Punjab.

(b) This Meeting is also of opinion that the said Bill, if passed into law, at the present juncture, with the weight of the official vote, will widen the gulf, already existing between the people and the Government, and will weaken the moral foundations of British Rule in India, by diminishing the good-will of the people, and their confidence in the justice of British Administration.

(c) This meeting, therefore, strongly urges upon the Government of India that the said Bill be immediately withdrawn, or that the same be at least postponed, till the Report of the said Committee of inquiry is submitted and considered, and the decisions in the said Privy Council appeals are announced.

He said it was not necessary for him to tell the audience all that had taken place in the Punjab, for every Indian knew it well enough by this time. The first question was whether there was a state of rebellion in the Punjab, and for that enquiry the Committee had been appointed. But before the Committee had given their opinion, Government wanted to pass the Bill. The whole of India thought that there was no such state of rebellion in the Punjab. If the Bill were passed the Committee would be merely a farce and there would be not the least necessity for it. If the Bill were passed it would give a severe shock to their belief in British justice—even now their confidence had been shaken in it. After all the justification of British rule was in its impartial justice. If the Government were desirous of giving justice to the suffering people in the Punjab then their duty was to abandon the Bill. The whole of India was dissatisfied with the attitude of Government in regard to the Indemnity Bill, and it was their (Government) duty to remove that cause of dissatisfaction. He, however, feared that in spite of their opposition in the Legislative Council the Bill would be passed into law as in the case of the Rowlatt Act. Government were bent upon passing the Bill for the sake of buttressing their shaky prestige, but he did not thing it was right. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (cheers) had told them already that all proofs of the inquities in the Punjab were being removed even now, and he feared that in course of time nothing would be left there. He had every confidence that Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, their esteedmed countryman, would give his opinion fearlessly and even his minority report would have the greatest weight with the Indians and the Government, and he hoped Sir Chimanlal would do his duty.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconding said this Bill was intended to inflict the gravest wrong and injustice upon them. In saying that he was not oblivious of the fact of which Sir Dinshaw was before Sir George Lowndes enlightened him. Mr. Munshi said he was not old, he was not knighted, and he had not had the benefit of a sermon from Sir George Lowndes. Still he was not oblivious of the fact that circumstances might arise when the officers of the Crown were entitled to use necessary force to maintain law and order, not, as Sir William Vincent had told them, at any cost, but at a necessary cost. He knew also that when necessary force had been used for the maintenance of the King's peace, the officers who were the instruments of maintenance of that peace must be indemnified. Sir William Vincent had only read constitutioned law for the purpose of forgetting the better part of it. He had told them that it was absolutely necessary to preserve peace and order, but he forgot the more important part of the law that it was much more necessary to preserve the constitutional rights of the citizens of a country. He forgot that though necessary force had to be exercised for the preservation of peace, that force had its limits and that force was not to be used unless it was absolutely necessary. The second point was that force was not to be with excessive cruelty, and lastly if the Government had exercised martial law, or if any officer had ventured to exert force which was unnecessary then both of them could be brought to book in an ordinary court of justice by any citizen for their actions and Sir William had forgotten that. It was the speaker's opinion that there was no necessity for martial law anywhere in India. In conclusion he said, after dealing with the legal aspect of the whole question, that their protests were not for getting justice from the bureaucracy for that was useless, but from the great democracy in England, and it was the duty of Indians to tell them that their servants in India were treating them in a most unjust and cruel manner.

MR. S. S. SETLUR.

Mr. S. S. Setlur said what the Government said was if they did not pass the Bill their officers would suffer, but Indians only said that the passing of the Bill should be deferred until the decision of the Committee was out in order to see who was guilty and who was not. The Bill as it stood was a legislative jugglery in his opinion. As for the certificate of the Secretary, he thought every Secretary was found to support his own Government and actions and there was no sense in that safeguard.

MR. M. A. JINNAH.

Mr. Mavji Govindji said it was no use protesting against the Bill, for they were sick of the whole thing; they had protested enough on many occasions but without any result. Their countrymen had been bombed, shot, machine-gunned and treated with the greatest indignity by the Government in the Punjab, but what could they do? They could only protest but whoever heeded to their protests? Even to such a Moderate as Moderates as Mr. Sastri, whom he said there would be an agitation if the Rowlatt Bill were passed, the Governor-General said that Mr. Sastri was minatory. To say that of a Moderate like Mr. Sastri was ridiculous? But the Government must know that the whole country was ablaze now, with resentment and they would never rest content until justice has done to their countrymen in the Punjab and the wrong doers were brought to justice, however high their position might be. He appealed to them to pay their mite towards helping the men of Punjab who were suffering. There was only one course left open to them now and that was to follow the Swadeshi cult and thus raise their country.

Mr. Sawarker further supported the resolutions.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Baptista at this stage left the meeting and Dr. Erulker took the chair.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. J. M. Mehta then moved:

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

(a) This meeting is of opinion that in view of the fact that his Excellency the Viceroy has accepted the responsibility for the measures under the Martial Law adopted by the Punjab Government, it is necessary that a Royal commission be appointed to inquire into the situation in the Punjab, with power to submit its Report direct to his Majesty's Government.

(b) In the event, however, of the Committee of Inquiry, announced by H. E. the Viceroy being retained, this meeting strongly urges that, in order to inspire public confidence, the Indian element in the said Committee should be strengthened by the addition of representative Indians, of high judicial attainments, and intimately acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the country.

He said it was monstrous that the Government of India who had actively abetted and participated in the martial law excesses of the Punjab should appoint a Committee to enquire into the Punjab affairs. It amounted to this that the accused himself was to enquire into own conduct. The least the Government could have done was to appoint a Royal Commission. But what could they expect of a Government that did not mind the protests of the people.

RAO BAHADUR VAIDYA.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya said the first persons that should have been tried were Lord Chelmsford and his Lieutenant Sir M. O'Dwyer. The first thing they had to ask was why was martial law declared in the Punjab. Did they mean to say that the Punjabis had lost their head after supporting the Government throughout the war? Cannings and Ripons had gone, and they had instead a Chelmsford! Mr. Lloyd George had said that the old world had changed and a new order had come into being, and would he say that of the Government of India? Would he say that Lord Chelmsford should go, and would he grant us Swaraj so that such things might be impossible in the future?

Mr. Lalit and Mr. Narandas Purshottamdas further supported, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings came to an end.

1860--1919.

THE FORMER INDEMNITY ACT.

In view of the introduction in the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday the 18th instant of the Indemnity Bill, it may not be without interest says the "Independent," to compare its provisions with those of the Indemnity Act that was passed after the Mutiny—known as Act No. XXXIV of 1860, which received the Governor-General's assent on the 2nd August, 1860. It runs as follows:—

An Act to indemnify Officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied, and acts done by them during the late disturbances.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas fines and penalties have been imposed and levied by officers of Government in respect of acts committed during the late disturbances; and whereas assessments and contributions have been made and collected for the reconstruction or repairs of public buildings destroyed or injured during the same period and for other purposes; and whereas it is expedient to indemnify all officers of Government and other persons acting under the authority of officers of Government from any penalties or proceedings to which they may have rendered themselves liable since the tenth day of May, 1857, in respect of the said fines, penalties, assessments and contributions, and of any other acts which may have been done by them, and which have been or shall be ratified by the executive Government, and to confirm and make valid the levy of the said fines, penalties, assessments and contributions, and the said acts; it is enacted as follows:—

Indemnity in respect of fines penalties, etc., imposed since 10th May, 1857.

1. All fines, penalties, assessments and contributions imposed since the tenth day of May, 1857, in respect of the destruction or injury of Government or other property, or on any other account connected with the late disturbances, by any officer of Government, or by any person acting under the authority of an officer of Government, shall be deemed to have been duly imposed and levied if the same shall have been levied in pursuance of an order of Government or shall have been or shall be ratified by the executive Government; and all officers of Government and all persons acting under their authority are hereby indemnified and discharged from liability in respect of any such fines penalties, assessments and contributions, and levying the same, and no suit or proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted in respect thereof.

PROVISO.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorize the levy of any fine, penalty, assessment or contribution not already levied.

Indemnity for certain acts done since 10th May, 1857.

2. All acts done since the tenth day of May, 1857, in connection with the late disturbances by officers of Government, or by persons acting under their authority or otherwise, in pursuance of an order of Government, or which shall have been or shall be ratified by the executive Government, are hereby confirmed and made valid; and all such officers of Government and persons as aforesaid are hereby indemnified and discharged from liability in respect of such acts.

MOSLEMS, TURKEY & PEACE.

MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

BY MOSLEM LEAGUE DEPUTATION

Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Hasan Imam, G. M. Bhurgri and Yakub Hasan, Members of the All-India Moslem League Deputation, submitted, in mail week, the following memorial to the Prime Minister regarding Turkey:—

38, Hyde Park Gate,
London, W.
27th August, 1919.

To the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George,
Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir,—We the undersigned Members of the All-India Muslim League Deputation, beg to place before you the following representation on behalf of the Musulmans of India

(2) Many memorials and representations from various bodies have already been sent to you, we will not, therefore, so far as possible, repeat the same grounds but confine ourselves to the feelings and sentiments of Muslims in India, regarding the future of the Ottoman Empire.

(3) For generations past the Muslims of India generally have recognised the Khilafat of the House of Osman and Constantinople as Darul-Islam and Khilafat (the seat of Islam and the Khalifa.) For many centuries the Sultan of Turkey has been recognised as the Servant of the Holy Places of Islam and their Custodian by all the Muslims of the world, including the Shareefs of Mecca. Whenever Turkey has been in trouble a reaction of it has been felt in India, and the Muslims have done all to help the Sultan of Turkey as the head of Islam, to maintain his spiritual and temporal honour and position. More than once the Government of India itself encouraged the Muslims in that sympathy The greater the danger for Turkey the more concerned Muslims have felt, so much so that in modern times, during the Balkan Wars, Muslims of India organized a Red Crescent fund for Turkey at a very great cost.

(4) The relations between the Muslims of India and the Sultan of Turkey have always been a recognised and established fact. As late as the 27th January, 1909 when a deputation of the London Muslim League waited upon Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State for India, his reply contained these words:—

"I know very well that any injustice, any suspicion that we were capable of being unjust to Mahomedans in India, would certainly have a very severe and injurious reaction in Constantinople."

Not only during the war, but even after the armistice, his Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, assured the Musalmans of India in reply to the resolutions passed by the All-India Muslim League in December last in these words:—

'As regards the Khilafat, His Majesty's Government adhere, as they have throughout adhered, to their public pronouncement that the question of the Khilafat is one that solely affects Muslims and is, therefore, one that must be decided by Muslims themselves without interference."

As the anxiety of the Musalmans of India was mainly as to the position of their Khalifa, they were comforted by the promises of the Secretary of State for India by which they understood that the status of their Khalifa would be left unhurt, and he would continue to remain the servant and custodian of the Holy Places of Islam as well as that his seat at Constantinople would not be disturbed.

(5) On 5th January, 1918, you, Sir, spoke "not merely the mind of the Government, but of the nation and of the Empire as a whole" that:—

"Nor are we fighting . . . to deprive Turkey of is capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race . . . . . We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands, of the Tukish race with its capital at Constantinople."

Now that victory has been achieved, to which the Muslim blood and money have contributed not a little, the Muslims have a right to claim that nothing will be done to whittle down or alter the pledge you gave to the world generally and Muslims in particular in the above words.

(6) In this connection we take the liberty to remind you that when the war broke out the message sent by the King to the princes and peoples of India contained the following words:—

"Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate . . . I should have sacrificed my honour . . . Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples in the common heritage of England and India."

Indians have a right to claim that "paramount regard" shall now be paid to the "pledged words" to which India was a "party."

(7) We beg to submit that the occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks is a direct encroachment upon these pledged words and it has caused great anxiety and resentment among the Muslims because of that, and also because of the massacres of their co-religionists committed by the Greeks there before the very eyes of the British men-of-war.

(8) As regards the non-Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire, we understand that the Muslim population preponderates in all of them including Armenia and most of them contain the sacred places and shrines of Muslims. The world of Islam is agreed that they should remain in Muslim possession as before the war, which would be quite in accord with the reiterated avowal of the Entente Powers when they sought the help and co-operation of Muslim nations that their war aims were entirely *free from territorial ambitions and religious aspirations* and that the Muslim Holy Lands will be "immune from attack and molestation." The views of expert Muslim religious leaders and their *Fatwas* expressing the necessity under the constitution of Islam of keeping the whole of the *Jazirat-ul-Arab* free from every non-Muslim control or interference, either direct or indirect, have already been submitted to the Viceroy of India, and we beg to draw, Sir, your earnest attention to them. What has happened lately in the Hedjaz as regards the *Wahabi* activities has convinced the Muslims still further that the Sultan of Turkey alone is the sovereign fit to be the Defender of the Faith and the Custodian of the Holy Places. The Muslims will never tolerate any non-Muslim interference in any shape or form even if it be to protect Muslim sacred places.

(9) With great respect but with sincere earnestness, we beg to point out, Sir, that the reply given by the Council of Ten at Paris to the Ottoman Memorandum has caused a great disappointment to the Muslims. Instead of answering the Ottoman delegates and the Muslim world that the "pledged words" of the British Prime Minister and the President of the United States of America shall be scrupulously honoured and the views of the Muslims of the world, particularly of the seventy two millions of India shall be fully respected, and due regard shall be paid to the demands of the constitution of Islam, it seems to hint that the only Muslim Empire in Europe will be curtailed still further and Islam and its followers will be relegated to a very low and insignificant position among the religions and ruling nations of the world. The disappointment is felt greater because the Muslims of India are fully convinced that Great Britain was not only the chief factor in securing the victory against Turkey, but has also otherwise a paramount influence in settling the question of the Ottoman Empire. We need not add that if Great Britain becomes a party in reducing H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey and the Khalifa of the Muslim world to the status of a petty sovereign, the reaction in India will be colossal and abiding.

(10) We conclude by submitting that statesmanship can find means of securing permanently "the life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development" of the subject nationalities of the Ottoman Empire without taking recourse to its dismemberment. Without giving the military victory a religious character or making it a sign of the triumph of one religion over the other and without inflicting humiliation and dishonour on Islam.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH,
(Sd.) HASSAN IMAM,
(Sd.) G. M. BHURGRI,
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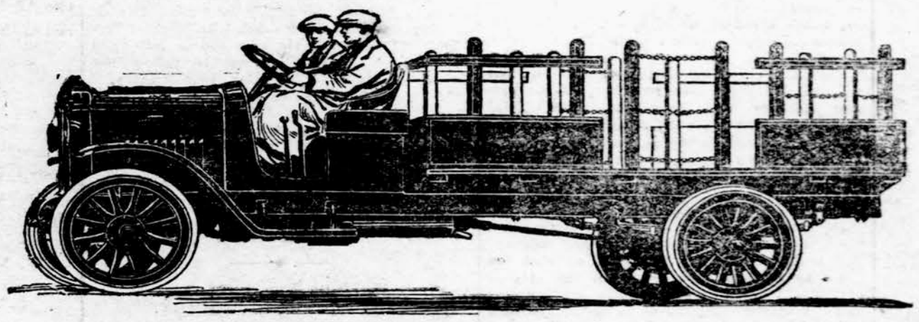

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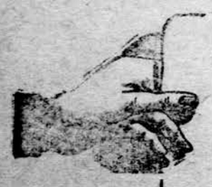

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